HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 187— BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 9 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
13 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10.602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,550
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,933
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x .	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA ..	10,933
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	58	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Janv.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	SLIPORE	China and Japan (Cargo only)
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th Aug.	SANBURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	KABAGOLA..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers at Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 Aug.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 ,,	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	1st Aug	9th Aug,
Sumatra Maru ..	13th ,,	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	3rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct,	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams :

"SHOSEN."

Box No. 353

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc.,** cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,328

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Montgomery	
Amritsar	Jullundor	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 a. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisa Street Mazagon, Bombay

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium,

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R386

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS (Local and Travelling) for Silk and Hosiery Goods. Pay Rs. 50/ plus T. A. Security Rs. 100/ essential. Apply: PURISON, Regd. Ludhiana.
A 29111

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—A reliable active MAN to look after office and accounts in up country. Pay according to qualification. Those who can put security may apply to Box No.. 2015, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R584

WANTED—COMMISSIONS AGENTS BROKERS and BUYERS to buy best quallty of Linseed Castor and Mowhra Oil Cakes in any quantities. RAMCHAND SALIM & SONS, Chaliwind Gate, Amritsar.
A R372

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Silk Hosiery goods and fancy silk cloths. Apply for terms to DHARMIK SWADESHI STORES COY., Ludhiana (U. India.)
A R373

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
T R376

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—Near Kennedy Bridge 3rd. Floor, whole or in parts of the Kennedy House, suitable for large family. Apply P. NARSILAL within. Tel. No. 41679.
C 374

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO. Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 58 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO. Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-14 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.
K1.

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.
M R344

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPRESY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1927.
29104

B. B. & C. I. Ry

DIRECT ROUTE BOMBAY TO DELHI

IS NOW RE-OPENED

WITH FULL TRAIN SERVICE

Communication also established between

BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD

By means of Private Bus Service Between

NADIAD & MEHMADABAD

and Connecting Trains.

29114

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS OF 1928.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of March, 1928. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee on or before the 12th of September, 1927.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares,
The 21st of July, 1927.
29061

TENDERS.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 19th of August for the work of spreading a layer of six inches of earth over approximately 1,15,000 square yards of Block 8 of the Back Bay Reclamation at Colaba, Bombay. The earth will be supplied by Government in broad gauge waggons and the contractor will be required to unload it and spread it.

The Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of rupees five.

E. M. DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation,
Marine Lines, Bombay.
5th August, 1927.
29116

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A BAKERY, ETC.

Under instructions N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 512 of 1927 (Abbas Azizullah vs. Alli Mazganji) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 12th instant sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Babula Tank Road, Umerkhadi Cross Lane (Jail Road north) the whole of the stock-in-trade of a bakery consisting of

Hand carts, water tanks, iron and wooden trays, tin boxes, cupboards, benches, tables, wooden stands, one large wooden table, Kundies, etc.. etc.

FURNITURE SALE AT MALABAR HILL, OPPOSITE MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of August, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Malabar Hill, Adenwala's bungalow, opposite Kemp and Co., Handsome and valuable household furniture, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back and marble top side boards and dumb waiters, rich English and Persian carpets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, old brass pots, sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by Rose and Co., one Gramophone, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, zoonda cupboard by Lazaras, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards. Indian carved furniture, pictures, large office tables, mirror back screen wall clocks, hat stands, Jacobean furniture, E. lamps and fans, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., (In Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Mill premises at Reay Road, Mazagaon, the immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying thereon.

LAND. All that piece of land situate at Mazagaon, Reay Road, and originally admeasuring about 55,199 square yards but now admeasuring about 54,159-15 square yards held under lease from Government dated the 30th day of May 1868 for the term 999 years, at a nominal rent of Re. 1/- one per annum.

SPINDLES. 46,452 Spindles all in working order.

LOOMS: 1,383 Looms in good working order.

STEAM ENGINES of 2,500 H.P. with which further ample means of extensions are possible. Built by Messrs. Douglas and Grant and are in working order and show fuel economy.

BOILERS. Ten Water Tube Boilers by Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox (4 of 1922 with 160 lbs. pressure each) 1 of 1917 of 162 lbs. pressure, two of 1909 of 160 lbs pressure each, and 3 of 1907 of 162 lbs. pressure each, all certified, and in good order.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery, such as openers, Lapping Machines, Cards, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Machinery with a complete set of sizing and calendering rollers, etc., all by well-known makers.

The mill is fully equipped with Electric installation and has besides a complete set of Hydrants, Humidifires and sprinklers with various other tools, implement plants, accessories, etc., etc., and is centrally situated, oppcsite the Harbour Electric Railway Line, and being in the vicinity of the Cotton Market at Sewree has the advantage of saving heavy Hamalage and Cartage for carting down cotton to the Mill premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of machinery an inspection of the property, please apply to the Official Liquidator of the Company at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, or to the Undersigned.

The Sale is subject to a reserve bid and sanction of the Court and private offers will also be received by the Official Liquidator at his Office.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA
8 Reels
Time :—6-15, 8-15 & 11 P.M.
Royal Opera House

It's Here At Last!

The film the whole of India has been waiting for.

HAROLD LLOYD IN "THE FRESHMAN"

The Greatest Comedy ever made
7 Reels.
COMMENCING SATURDAY AUGUST 13th AT
PATHE - CINEMA

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

will stage on

WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug. '27 at 8-30 p.m.
SHAKUNTAL

SATUSDAY, 13th Aug. '27 at 3 p.m.
(on account of Cocoanut Holiday)
SOUBHADRA

SUNDAY, 14th Aug. '27 at 3 p.m.
SWAYAMWAR

at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.
RATES AS USUAL.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. E. Subramanya Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction" and considerable help.

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10

Published by
C. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloli, Dhrol, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Nath Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

In Aid of Gujarat and Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund.

ALL
FOUR SHOWS
ENTIRELY FREE
IN CHARITY ---- TO-NIGHT.

Please Help the Poorer & Fulfil your duty as a Countryman.

Special Charity Shows---TO-NIGHT---TO-NIGHT

Hothal Padmini

Shree Krishna's Historical Production

To help the sufferers—Homeless—and for those who are helpless and those who are dying without Food and clothes—give help—Try Your Best—give what you can, Don't Fail—

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, CAMABAUG.

TIME
5, 7, 9, 11, P. M
RATES.

	Rs.
Box	5 0 0
Balcony	3 0 0
Reserved	2 0 0
First Class ..	1 4 0
Second Class ..	0 10 0
Inter Class	0 6 0
Third Class ..	0 4 0

PLEASE HELP THE SUFFERERS.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 8.

S S Shuja, Leck, Jeddah.
S S Pundit, Maclean, Java.
S S Dara, Murch, Jeddah.
S S Aquileia, Chinca, Genova.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.

S S Shuja, Leck, Calcutta.
S S Bahadur, Gibson, Calcutta.
S S Waroonga, William, Calcutta.

LOADING.

August 8.

Steamer Aquileia for Genova.
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.
Steamer Shybassa for Calcutta.
S S Goleonda for Rangoon.

S S Shuja: The I. M. Co.'s steamer Shuja, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 518 pilgrims.

S S Dara: The T M Co's steamer Dara arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with 525 pilgrims.

S S Pundit: The T M Co.'s steamer Pundit arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Shuja: The T M Co.'s steamer Shuja will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Bahadur: The T M Co's steamer Bahadur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Waroonga: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Waroonga, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

August 8.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London: 16 bales cow hides tanned and 10 bales goat skins tanned Abdul Hasan Ludhabhai Tharia, 2 cases furniture, 9 bdles lizard skins and 10 bdles lamb skins Mackinnon Mackenzie 11 bdles maluska skins Fatmah Ismailoff, 2 bdles fox skins, 1 bdle jackal skins, 7 bdles lamb skins, 2 bdles broad tails and 15 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 6 bdles lamb skins and fox furs Amin Azizullahoff, 17 bales goat skins and 3 bales sheep skins H R Rehmanbhai, 308 bags myrabollams J Woobhand and Co., 30 tons banxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 40 cases Indian cutlery Framji Nowroji, 1 bdle leopard skins H A M Sawal, 26 bales cow hides tanned, R Merally and Sons, 100 bags dry ginger Ismail A H Moosa Ltd., 12 bales tanned goat skins A Abdulla and Co., 140 cwt Indian condiments Poonjiaji and Co., 2 cases Persian woollen carpets M Santidas, 1 bale Indian woollen rugs C V Ramchand.

S S Egremont for New York: 13 cases green salted Indian lizard skins D Abraham and Sons, 40 cases gum olibanum Narsi Mulji and Co.

For Philadelphia: 94 cases salted goat skins The Eastern Express Co., 81 cases salted goat skins B Abraham and Sons.

S S Nevenfels for Antwerp: 68 bales black hemp S Baldesde, 80 bales clean cotton fly C Peraj and Co., 200 bags groundnuts K M Machoo.

For Hamburg: 73 bags gum olibanum and 12 cases gum olibanum A H Mewjee and Co., 270 bags ground nut K M Nathoo. 3010 bags Indian linseed Messrs. Patel Brothers, 110 bales cotton raw The Patel Cotton Co., 110 bales cotton raw Italian Cotton Co., 56 bales Indian cotton raw Messrs. Ralli Bros.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg: 3400 bags groundnut oil cakes Moosabhai, 3200 bags groundnut oil cakes N V. Velmohamed 400 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co 4250 bags groundnut oil cake S Bannister and Co.

For Rottedam: 1600 bags linseed oil cake, 644 bags linseed oil cake and 448 bags linseed oil cake N V. Velmohamed.

S S Vav for Sydney: 320 bags myrabollams Purshotam Mathradas.

For Colombo: 75 bags pown W Katabhoy.

For Brishane: 64 bags myrabollams Purshotam Mathradas.

S S Aquileia for Genova: 100 tons old rails H K M Jaitha, 2722 bags linseeds David Sassoon and Co., 100 tons old cast iron scrap H K M Jaitha.

For Naples: 50 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong: 100 bags apricots and 75 bags kishmish R Mowji and Co., 40 bags apricots and 10 bags angoor N Takersee.

For Shanghai: 1 box Indian dry specie and 1 box ghee J Kimatrai and Co.

For Osaka: 250 tons cast iron scrap Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

For Kobe: 3 cases ghee and 1 bag joowar daN E S Abdulakhan, 500 bales cotton raw Ozu Burin and Co.

For Nagasaki: 200 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushika Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

August 8.

S S India for Genova. Agents: M Italiana:—25 cases and 59 bales melton, 182 cases and 9 bales cotton goods, 12 cases woollens and cotton mixed, 334 cases tiles, 45 cases wines, 20 bales cotton yarn, 36 cases preserves, 23 cases art silk yarn, 65 cases cotton printed fannel, 146 bales rugs, 15 cases buttons, 7 cases all wool goods, 110 cases and 2 bales hemp twine, 10 cases jute twine, 140 cases cotton tissues 422 pkgs motor car tyres, 212 bales and 41 cases aniline colour, 27 cases and 1 drums chemicals, 22 cases phonograph parts and chemical oils, 300 bdls red lead, 25 bottles quick silver, 12 cases mixed cotton and art silk goods, 10 cases mixed goods, 25 cases shawls, 13 bales plain cotton and woollen, 125 bdles flooring tiles, 21 cases twill, 15 cases paste, 66 cases art silk 23 cases motor cars, 10 cases aluminium, 920 bags sulpher, 30 cases spun silk yarn, 75 cases vermouth, 121 bales cotton waste trousing.

From Naples: 7622 bkts potatoes, 1678 bags garlic.

From Marseilles: 1800 brls and 800 cases flooring tiles, 360 carbide of calcium, 10 cases soap, 170 brls alum sulphide, 40 brls ground red oxide, 13 bales carpet, 50 bags chark, 19 brls ocre, 262 cases mineral water, 160 cases bolts and nuts, 100 bags commin seed, 2882 bags coriander seed 1128 bags commin seed, 216 bags pellitory roots, 125 cases vermouth, 24 cases hardware.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 8.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper	77/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	95/0
4 per cent. 1934/37	94/7
4 per cent 1960/70	89/8
5 per cent. 1935 (taxable)	102/8
5 per cent. 1929/47 (taxable)	101/6
5 per cent. 1933 (taxfree)	108/8
5 per cent. 1945/55 (taxfree)	108/7
5 1/2 per cent. 1928 (taxfree)	106/8
6 per cent. 1927 (taxfree)	100/9
6 per cent. (taxfree)	105/7
6 per cent. 1931 (taxfree)	106/10
5 per cent. 1932 (taxfree)	107/15
6 1/2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan	113/0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 8.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 45/1/0, Lower 47/9/0, Closing 47/11/0.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 44/12/0, Highest 54/0/0, Closing 44/14/0.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4 6/0, Closing 4/6/0.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/0/0/, Closing 53/14/0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 6th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,390
Linseed	746
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	47
Gingellysseds	117
Groundnuts	3,628
Castorseed	1,418
Rice	3,878
Myrabolams	274
Cottonseed	4,715
Mowraseed	311
Gram	324
Joowar	8,403
Harley	100
Bajree	2,707
Coal	4,053 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

LOCAL:—Commission Houses bought. Closed very steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

October Highest 17.20 (11456 a.m.) lowest 16.95 (10-06 a.m.).

Liverpool:—9-15 a.m. Heavy rains in Arkansas 12-25 p.m. Long liquidation followed early buying.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables dated 6th instant.

"Think weevil damage becoming serious. Liverpool average idea Bureau 14,750,000 Bales par vield probably includes allowance weevil damage".

Messrs. Vurdhman & Co. have received the following cables dated 6th instant.

New York cables—weevil reports persistent.

Liverpool 6th instant:—

Spinners' takings so far this season are 292,000 bales.

New York cables:—"Pre-bureau liquidation about finished."

New York 6th instant.

Overbought condition rectified ready respond bullish developments Government estimate expected 14 half three-quarter million favour moderate purchases. Securities active irregular.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co's report:—

The forecast based on private estimates for to-day's Government report is given as follows:—

Condition 72.6 per cent. of normal. Total crop 14,533,000 Bales.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 8.

Despite an expectation of opening prices of Rs. 358/8 for Broach A/M., the market opened very steady at Rs. 361 and ruled firm on Commission houses buying sellers were cautious and the market closed as under:—

Broach J/A.	349	351	348	351
Broach A/M.	361	366/8	361	366
Oomra D/J.	335	340	335	340
Bengal D/J.	309	311	309	311

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 8.

Liverpool opened 9 points higher but later on declined 4 points. The forward market was subject to some liquidation and the prices closed slightly lower with a very steady undertone

Broach J/A.	351	351	348/8	349
Broach A/M.	365/12	366	363/8	364
Oomra D/J.	339	339	336/8	336/8
Bengal D/J.	310	310	308	308

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, August 8.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

August	224.60—0.90
November	229.50—.0.40
February	223.40+0.20

TENDERS.

Bombay, August 8.

There was no tender to-day against Broach J/A. Contract.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, August 8.

Bengal 311 D/J.
Broach 361 J/A.
Broach 366 A/M.
Oomra 339 D/J.

Spot Rates:—

	S. Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
Broach	364	360	354	349
Sajin Dharwad	371	367	361	355
P American	368	361	354	348
Kadi Viramgam	356	353	348	343
Dholera	352	349	344	339
Kalajin	357	353	348	343
Kutch	366	362	358	353
Surat	417	413	409	
Raj Pipala	412	408	404	
Navsari	427	423	419	
Southern No. 5		359	355	351
Coompta		387	383	379

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 8.

		Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	320/23
„ Fine M.G.	318/20 Nov.+25/Dec.+16/7	
„	F. G. „	309/10
Ind-Punjab Fine	„	317-20
„	F. G. „	307-10
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	350
Nagpur	„ 50 Nov.+33/Dec+ 22	
Yeotmal	„	345
Arvi	345 Nov+25/De+14	
Amraoti		340
Khamgaon-Akola	340 Nov+18/De+8/9	
Mulkapur	„	335
Khandesh	335 Nov.+9/10 Dec. –1	
Muthia Fine	M.G.	332 Dec.5/6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„	345-
Purna Average	„	340
Parbhani/Sailu	„ „	330
Indore/Ujjain	„ „	340
Burwah Sanavad		340
Broach Fine M.G.,		343/55
F.G.,		343/45
Westerns Good MG		338/40
„ HG.	„	
Cambodia Fine M G		350/90
Mirzj/Sangli F.G. M G		350
Compta F.G.M.G.		350
Dholera		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 8.

In full-pressed Bales. 6—8—27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	85	3,14,926	2,91,585
Central India	373	3,12,064	3 81,669
Barsi and Nagar		2,03,718	2,23,816
Hyderabad-Gaorani	177	69 335	74,101
Berar	191	5,74,891	4,78,24
Central Provinces	9	230,471	2,46,682
Total Oomras	835	17,05 403	16,96,099
Dholera	87	2,12,009	2,82,257
N.W. Provinces ..	158	58854	1,3 220
Rajputana	–	91,744	1,13,642
Sind-Punjab ..	249	1,18,134	2,94,418
Broach ..	108	2,40,022	3,13,277
Coompta & Dharwar	341	1,37190	1,52422
Westerns-Northerns	128	72,167	107,171
Cocoanada ..		495	2 988
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	643	43,206	64,804
Persian	8	4,790	4,852
American		364,618	17257
Egyptian and African	1658	88,209	79,241
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	678	3,645	
Total	4215	31,10,216	32,62 336

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 4th August

In full pressed Bales.

6—8—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,95,911	5,38,550
Japan & China	1328	15,11,922	17,74,419
Coast Ports ..	120	24,892	23,600
Up-country by Rail		1,65,303	1,00982
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		16,243	15,36
Total	1448	21,14,271	24,52 979

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE ..	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS ..	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 8.

On Saturday, the London Silver market closed 3/16d lower. The local market is very quiet and prices suffered further loss. The stock is estimated at 4,000 Bars and it is expected that there will be very heavy tenders closing prices were reported as under:—

Ready	56/14			
Shravan	57/3	57/3	56/9	56/13
Bhadarwa	57/4	57/4	56/10	56/14

GOLD.

Bombay, August 8.

Ready	21 8 0
Shravan	21 7 6
Bhadarwa	21 7 9

Tone.—Quiet.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 4.

Wheat Bhadon	4 9 0
Wheat Asuj	4 10 9
Gram Asuj	3 15 9
Barley Asuj	3 5 6
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 12 0
Cottonseed	4 2 0

LOCAL RATE.

Wheat	4 7 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	3 11 0 to 3 14 0
Barley	3 2 0
Rapeseed	7 8 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseed	4 0 0
Rapeseed Oil	19 10 0
Market Arrival:—	
Wheat	1,000 mds.
Gram	600 mds.
Barley	200 mds.

Remark:—Market steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool Aug. 6.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	94,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	396,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	111,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,276,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	407,000
Total Sales	23,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	200
East Indian Cotton Stocks	13,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	—
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	26,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	143,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	292,000

Earn Rs. 10 per day

"CHRONICLE"
Grand Prize Scheme

7 such coupons entitle a non-subscriber of "The Chronicle" to entry in the competition for the prize of Rs. 10 offered every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bombay. Aug. 6.	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th August		31,01,015
Same time last year		32,57,844
Exports from 1st Sept to 4th August:—	1926/27	1925/26
United Kingdom	24725	48,767
Continent	3,70,460	4,88,333
China	2,08,862	3,77,344
Japan	13,03,060	13,97,075
Coast Ports	24,892	23,600
U. S. A.	726	1,450
Total	19,32,725	23,36,629
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept 1926 to 4th August 1927		1,65,803
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 4th August 1927		8,90,956
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 4th August 1927		5,23,172

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, August 8.

100 Prier de Soane Sedbal 365
100 Rathi & Co. Zagadia 330
100 R. Dossa Bhonsa 385
100 K. Vishram Mundr a347
200 Gokak Mil's Morbi 324
100 Forbas Amraoti Old 330
500 Moon Mills Indore 335
100 A. Khimji Raiaputana 335
200 Japan Cotton Viramgam 345

DELHI PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

HINDU CONFERECE SESSION CONCLUDE

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

The provincial Hindu Conference with Sir Sankaran Nair in the Chair reassembled yesterday, and adopted the following resolutions:—

Accepting the proposal for the formation of joint electorates, hoping that the Muslim community would resist the temptation to adopt a policy of sordid communalism as outlined in the conditions attached to the proposals by Mr. Jinnah, and expressing the view that the proposal for the separation of Sind cannot be entertained as it is based on the pernicious principle of creating a new province for the purpose of creating a majority for the Muslim community. It was further resolved that in view of the fact that Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province are the key provinces for the defence of India from external aggression, so long as the people are not trained for the defence of India, the Government should not interfere with the system of administration in those provinces, and that the introduction of Reforms in those provinces will be detrimental to the defence of India. It was further pointed out that the system of reservation of seats for the different religious communities perpetuates the virus of communalism and thwarts the growth of national patriotism.

The Provincial Hindu Conference has adopted further resolutions strongly protesting against the writings of Khwaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi, relating to Shivaji, congratulating Shashi Mohan Dey and Kharag Bahadur for saving the honour and virtue of Indian womanhood, and inviting the next session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha to Nagpur. The Conferenc then ended and Sir Sankaran Nair left Nagpur this afternoon.—A.P.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL UNITY

CONFERENCE AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, August 8.

To bring about inter-communal unity and to prevent outbreak of communal riots, a conference was held at the office of the Central Sikh League in Amritsar at the invitation of some local Congress workers. Sardar Kharak Singh was in the chair. Those present included Sardar Maugal Singh, Sardar Sardul Singh Kavisheer, Dr. Satya Pal and others. There was a discussion on various problems relating to communal disputes, such as the playing of music before mosques, azan or call to prayers, and the sale of meat.

Some of these present urged that the question of settling certain of the rights and customs of communities should not be tackled at present and till a more favourable atmosphere was created, but that they should proceed to establish peace by solving local difficulties, with due regard to religious susceptibilities of communities. Sardar Sardul Singh Kavisher pointed out that the All-India Unity Conference had already taken various decisions and they might adopt those decisions for effecting a permanent settlement.

On the proposal of Dr. Satyapal it was agreed to form a sub-committee which would devise means to enforce the proposals of the Unity Conference, and a subcommittee of 21 members was formed, with Sardar Kharakh Singh as president, and three conveners, one being chosen from each of the three communities.—A. P.

EXILES FROM THE FRONTIER

DELHI HINDUS' SYMPATHY.

DELHI, August 8.

About eight thousand Hindus assembled at a public meeting in Queen's Garden last night to adopt measures for the relief of exiled Hindus and Sikhs from the frontier. Lala Kidar Nath presided. Resolutions were passed censuring the attitude of the Government in allowing "lawlessness" to continue unchecked in that area, and for "having failed in the primary duty of protecting the properties and rights of His Majestys subjects in four districts of the Frontier." A sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected which will be remitted for the relief of sufferers to the Hindu Sabha at Peshawar.—A. P.

Mr. R. W. Biggwather I.C.S. Deputy Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces died on Monday morning, after a short illness. The funeral was attended by representatives of the European community. The Secretariat was closed as a mark of respect for the deceased.—Free Press.

LONDON PROPERTIES

are insured only with

British Companies.

Why not Bombay Propertieslook to

Indian Insurance companies?

ATTACK ON PROPHETS CONDEMNED

MAHASABHA WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

BENARES, Aug. 6.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which met at Benares under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya held a sitting for four days. Among the prominent men present were Pandit Devaratan Sharma, Lala Ram Prasada, Pandit Gauri Shankar Misra, Babu Jagat Narain Lal, Baba Ragha Das and others. Among the resolutions passed were those which offered condolence to the members of the bereaved family of Sir Ganga Ram and expressing sympathy with the sufferers from floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Committee had a heavy agenda to go through and devoted much of its time however to considering and finding out a solution for the present deplorable Hindu-Muslim tensions and passed the following resolutions:—

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly condemns the attacks made by the followers of one religion on the avatar, prophets, founder, and objects of worship or reverence of another, and calls upon the leaders of public opinion of all communities and all well-wishers of the country to use their influence to discourage such attacks and prevent circulation to the full extent of their power.

The Working Committee deplores the publication of pamphlets called "Rangila Rasul." It notes, however, with satisfaction that even after being acquitted by the High Court, the publisher expressed his regret through the public press for having published it in the following words:—"If any words of mine can soothe the feelings of my Muslim brethren, I assure them that I respect their sentiments no less than I do mine. I have no idea of bringing out another edition of the "Rangila Rasul," even though law does not stand in the way of my doing so. In fact I stopped selling it as soon as I was told that some Mussalmans felt offended at its publication. This was done before any action was taken or even contemplated by Government."

MPSLIM ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

BENARES, Aug. 7.

The Working Committee deems it its duty however to point out in the best interests of the country the agitation against the judgment of Mr. Justice Dulip Singh, whose impartiality and honesty of purpose, there was no reason to doubt, had in many cases exceeded bound of reason and propriety. If his interpretation of the law was wrong, the Muslim public should have been advised to wait and see that it would be set right by the bench of the High Court. If it was right, they should have been assured that the law would be amended with unanimous agreement of the representatives of the people.

The Working Committee is particularly pained to note that the agitation has been carried to most extravagant lengths in the North West Frontier where it has been used as a pretext for persecuting the Hindus and Sikhs and constraining them either to accept Islam or agree to live under most humiliating conditions or leave their homes and migrate to the Punjab.

The Working Committee apprehends that this utterly unjust attitude of some Muslims of the Frontier towards their Hindu neighbours will further strain the relations of the two communities through the country and appeals to the Muslim leaders to use their influence to bring about a speedy change in that attitude.

The Working Committee at the same time appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner to extend full protection to Hindu and Sikh subjects of His Majesty who are thus exposed to the relentless fanaticism for no other reason than that they follow their own faith.

The Working Committee offers its deep sympathy to those Hindus and Sikhs who have been the victims of this fresh oppression on the Frontier and trusts all reasonable men will extend to them their sympathy and support in the distressing situation in which they are placed.—Free Press.

EAST INDIA JUTE ASSOCIATION.

AFFILIATED TO INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The East India Jute Association has been affiliated to the Indian Chamber of Commerce and a Board of control with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. D. P. Khaitan and others have been formed to supervise the work of the Association.

The Indian Chamber have also appointed a tribunal of arbitration for the determination of trade disputes.—Free Press.

REMARKS ON SHIVAJI CONDEMNED

POONA, Aug. 8.

A meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. V. Surve, M.L.C., to protest against the remarks of certain paper published in Delhi, regarding Shivaji's parentage. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, ex-Minister of Bombay, moved the first resolution condemning these remarks, and he called for prompt measures by the Government to stop such statements. Messrs. Jedhe, Javalkar, Bagade, Gunjal, Kelkar and D. V. Gokhale spoke on the resolution.—A.P.

B. B. & C. I. RY. COMPANY.

TEMPORARY SCHEDULE

The Ag. General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and Co. I. Ry. writes:—"Weather permitting, a single line will be available for trains between Miyagam and Baroda by midday Saturday.

The following will be the sheduled train service commencing from Saturday morning and until further notice.—

DOWN TRAINS.

Train No. and Description.	From	Departure.	To	Arrival.
3 Down Express	Colaba	7.25	Baroda	17.30 Approximate
9 Down Passenger	Colaba	7.40	Broach	19.12
11 Dodn Passenger	Colaba	13.20	Miyagam	1.35
15 Down Bombay Peshawar Mail	Colaba	16.30	Peshawar	19.35
5 Down Kathiawar Mail	Colaba	21.5		
Mail	Colaba	21.5	Nadiad	7.30 Approximate
19 Down Delhi Express	Colaba	21.25	Delhi	6.30
7 Down Passenger	Colaba	21.35	Baroda	11.30 Approximate
13 Down Passenger	Bulsar	8.10	Miyagam	14.4

UP TRAINS.

Train No. and Description From.	Departure.	To	Arrival.
4 Up Express	Baroda	10.17	Church Gate 19.35
8 Up Passenger	Baroda	15.47	Colaba 5.50
20 Up Delhi Express	Delhi	21.35	Colaba 6.20
10 Up Kathiawar Mail	Nadiad	22.53	Colaba 8.35
16 Up Bombay Peshawar Mail	Peshawar	9.20	Colaba 11.15
12 Up Passenger	Miyagam	2.12	Colaba 14.50
14 Up Passenger	Miyagam	15.28	Bulsar 20.52
6 Up Passenger	Miyagam	8.48	Colaba 21.40

Notes.—Up trains are expected to reach Bombay about 1 hour late. The first up train to reach Bombay from Baroda will be 4 Up Express due in at 19.35 Saturday evening.

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

148TH REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The 148th general meeting of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry. Co. was held in London on 21st July. In the course of the Directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1927, it was stated:—

The total length of the railways worked by the Company was 3,835.82 miles as at 31st March, 1927.

There has been no change since the last Report in the amount of Stock raised by the Company, which remains at £2,000,000 Capital Stock and £1,000,000 of 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock. These amounts, having been raised and expended prior to 1st January, 1912, are merged in the agreed-on capitalisation of the Undertaking as at 31st December, 1911, viz., Secretary of State's Capital, £28,000,000 Preferred and £10,500,000 Deferred; and Company's Capital, £2,000,000 Preferred together with £1,000,000 Debenture Stock.

With regard to Capital Expenditure since 31st December, 1911, the total incurred up to 31st March, 1927, including Suspense Accounts but excluding payments on account of liabilities incurred prior to 1st January, 1912, has amounted to Rs. 20,38,62,082 as shown in Statement No. IV. The funds to meet this outlay have been advanced by the Government to the extent of Rs. 20,18,52,082 and by the Company to the extent of Rs. 20,10,000, and these amounts constitute temporary additions to the Preferred Capital of the Secretary of State and of the Company, respectively.

The Coaching Traffic shows a decrease of Rs. 18,35,939 on the Broad Gauge and a decrease of Rs. 16,62,932 on the Metre Gauge, and Goods Traffic, a decrease of Rs. 65,77,293 on the former and an increase of Rs. 7,23,845 on the latter. Under miscellaneous earnings there is a decrease of Rs. 1,85,067 on the Broad Gauge and an increase of Rs. 3,166 on the Metre Gauge.

The net decrease of Rs. 18,35,939 on the Broad Gauge under the head of "Coaching Traffic" is made up of decreases of Rs. 17,43,446 and Rs. 1,76,591 under Passengers and Parcels respectively, and an increase of Rs. 84,098 under Luggage, etc. On the Metre Gauge there is a decrease of Rs. 16,62,932 made up of decreases of Rs. 15,68,886 from Passengers, Rs. 80,263 from Parcels, and Rs. 13,783 from other miscellaneous coaching traffic.

The decrease of Rs. 65,77,293 on the Broad Gauge under the head on "Goods Traffic" is due chiefly to decreases of Rs. 55,43,350 from General Merchandise, Rs. 2,06,299 from Coal and Coke for the Public Rs. 3,24,338 from Live Stock and Rs. 2,27,528 from division of Upper India Traffic with the G. I. P. Railway. On the Metre Gauge, the increase of Rs. 7,23,845 is due chiefly to an increase of Rs. 10,99,226 under General Merchandise, and a decrease of Rs. 2,22,742 under Coal and Coke for the Public.

Out of the surplus of Rs. 6,38,448 due to the Company in respect of the year 1926-27, Rs. 1,97,906 was remitted to England in November, 1926, producing £14,688 6s. 9d. and the balance Rs. 4,40,542, in May, 1927, producing £32,811 2s. 7d.

An interim dividend of 1½ per cent. was paid in January last, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 1½ per cent. then due, and the Directors recommend the payment on the 22nd July of a final dividend of 1 1/2 per cent., making, together with the guaranteed interest of 1 1/2 per cent. for the half-year, a total payment in July of 3 per cent., and a return for the year 1926-27 of 6 per cent., the same rate of dividend as has been paid for the last six years.

BOMBAY CENTRAL COUNCIL. OWNERS'

A preliminary meeting of the representatives of different Unions was held on Thursday, the 4th instant at Pherozshaw Building, opposite Princes Dock, Clock Tower, Frere Road at 6-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings, explained to the men the need of the Central Council of Bombay Port Trust workers which was unanimously accepted with the following constitution:—

(1) To offer concerted resistance to the management for the redressal of grievances which are common to all workers, (2) to decide upon questions of common interests and welfare to all the workers, (3) to form other Port Trust Workers' Unions under its auspices, (4) it should meet at least once per month when grievances of the different Unions communicated to each individual Union be should be considered, (5) resolutions arrived at by the Central Council should before taking any action over questions of general interest, (6) that there should be 4 members representing each Union.

The first meeting of the Council will be held on Monday (the 29th instant) at 6.15 p.m. at Pherozshaw Building, opposite Clock Tower, Princes Dock, Frere Road to consider the following:—(1) grievances sent by different Unions and (2) any other business that is permitted by the Chairman.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FLOOD RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While reading the subscription lists appearing in local newspapers one thing that struck me as most amazing is that no foreign life insurance companies with the single honourable exception of the Great Eastern Life Insurance Company, have contributed anything so far. The fact requires no repetition that the havoc caused by the floods in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar is unprecedented. And the response has been equally quick and has come from all quarters. But I regret to say that while it is from these places that lacs of rupees are collected every year by way of insurance premium by foreign life offices not a pie is contributed so far. Sufficient time has already elapsed wherein local branch offices could have communicated with their head offices in the matter.

Are we to conclude from their supine attitude that they are moved by no considerations other than those of gains and exploitation? I hope this will serve as an eye? opener to my countrymen and make them think twice before insuring themselves with foreign life insurance companies. Indian fire insurance companies have jointly contributed to the relief fund under the name of Indian insurance delegation. These companies would have contributed more solidly, had their finances permitted.

Hence it is upto us to make Indian insurance companies financially stronger by patronising them so that we can rely upon their resources in times of stress.—Yours, etc.

R. T. P.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING CONGRESS.

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Congress Reception Committee, the General Secretary was authorised to send Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Mukerjee as advance for the tent. The Executive also resolved to enter into possession of the Spur Tank grounds where the pandal is to be erected. The Government, in their letter, had demanded a rent of Rs. 100 per month for the land. They also said only temporary structures should be put up and that the site must be handed over in February.—Free Press.

A GOT UP STORY?

JUDGMENT IN RAJKUMARI CASE.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Orders were passed this afternoon by Mr. A. Z. Khan, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Padam Prasad Upadhyaya described as a merchant of Benares, was prosecuted on a charge of selling a Nepali girl named Rajkumari Maiya to Hiralal Agarwalla, for Rs. 1,300 for immoral purposes.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused holding that Rajkumari was not a minor girl and it was difficult to believe that the accused came to Calcutta from Benares and that anything of the nature of an alleged immoral sale took place here.

The Magistrate in summing up the case observed as follows:—

In consideration of the nature of the witnesses produced is this case, the improbabilities which bristled all through and the inferences which can be drawn from the circumstances, it seems to me to be difficult to believe that Padam Prasad came to Calcutta at the time alleged and that anything of the nature of an alleged immoral sale took place here. It is not possible to say whether any marriage took place between Hiralal and Rajkumar, but this much seems to be clear that by whatever arrangement Rajkumari came under the domination of Hiralal, that arrangement did not initiate or was made in Calcutta. It must have been made in Benares.

The defence says that Ambar Kumari is at the root of the case, because she had been disappointed in having the custody of Hiralal's children by Tejkumari, Ambar Kumar's daughter. The children are with Padam Prasad at Benares. Ambar Kumari made an attempt to get them at Benares, but failed. After the institution of this case she also made a complaint here for that purpose, but that too had to be dismissed. Attempts to get allowances from the Court of Wards, Bettiah, have also failed. The possession of Hiralal's children would certainly benefit her and no wonder if in such circumstances she was willing to help in the case which Rajkumari thought fit to institute in order to cover her flight from Hiralal's house.

Ambar Kumari had willing helpers in Bishnu Kumari, Min Kumari and Ambar Mull and it was not at all difficult to make up a story like the one presented before this Court. This story is not probable enough to be believed and in the absence of unchallengeable evidence, one cannot feel safe in arriving at any definite conclusions. The case, I am afraid, fails on both the two issues upon which it depends.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG 9TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you have a great taste for long travels and journeys, not so much to learn the ways of the different peoples and their manners and customs, but for two main reasons, viz. one of browsing on fresh fields and pastures new, thinking out and maturing your great plans in trains or steamers, and thus winning everywhere fresh laurels, and the other of seeing the effusions of your travels appear in the press. Your novel experiences will be read by the world at large, as you serve out your hotch-potch literary jumble with a grain or pinch or handful of salt. Of course the world will never be told of all your exploits but which will be confided to a fortunate (or unfortunate?) few only. There are four stages of man, but Shakespear has told us that there are seven stages of man) viz. (1) Bossed by mother (2) Bossed by sister, (3) Bossed by wife, and (4) Bossed by daughter. Now the first-mentioned bossing is essential, and though it is generally rigorous it is followed by sweet results. Even after you were caned and thrashed you got, soon after, delicious things like jam, marmalade, sweetmeat etc. The second stage was not so intolerable to you as you had some sense and humour to ward off many onslaughts. The third stage proves very crucial and fatal in many cases, being full of shoals and whirlwinds and maelstroms. Hundreds of makers of history and even creators of geography have proved themselves impotent at this stage, in their domestic life, and suffered ignominious defeats. However in your case with the exception of a few trifling storms which will soon pass off, your third stage on the whole will be comparatively very quiet though you will be a widower in the evening of your life. So only in the last stage you will have to be at the mercy of your daughter Boss when, as a result of early sowing of wild oats in the West, and wild(?) Bajri and jowari or millet in India, you will reap the results and will be suffering from gout, rheumatism and such allied diseases. In your good old days when you were a "pehlvan" you twirled and twisted your moustache like the ex-Kaiser and defied one and all like a Gama, but now alas! you are helpless before Nature-which as Marie Corelli has said so beautifully: Nature, the visible and active spirit of God rises up and crushes her puny rebel."

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS.

SIMLA, August 8.

The depression off Ganjam Coast has become very shallow but the weather remains unsettled in the central parts of the country. The monsoon has strengthened over a region extending from the North Madras Coast to the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces, Hyderabad North, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Punjab Hills, Konkan, Hyderabad South, and Madras Southeast.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad.

Chief amount are:—Victoria Point one inch; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy and Amherst three; Bassein two; Dibrugarh, Benares, Mainpuri, and Bareilly one and a half; Simla, Dalhousie, Amraoti, and Hoshangabad one; Nagpur and Pachmarhi one and a half; Raipur five; Jagdalpur one and a half; Kanker two; Hyderabad, Mercara, Calicut, Cochin and Masulipatam one.

Forecast.—An extension in northeast India.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 8TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 3 hours on Monday, the 8th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the west Punjaz and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Ambala. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the north of the province. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 104 deg.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.65 in. of rain, Agra 0.11 in. and Cawnpore 0.14 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Mainpuri, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature also was almost as usual throughout the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 104 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was below normal locally in east Kathiawar and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.28 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 1.00 in., Akola 0.43 in., Amraoti 0.88 in., Nagpur 1.50 in. and Chanda 0.75 in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Hoshangabad and lower at Chanda; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84.4 deg. (normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.0 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.52 in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.97 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in east Hyderabad. Temperature was locally below normal in the north of the division.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has extended in the north of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, East Hyderabad, Malabar and on the north Madras coast; and local in the United Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occured in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.71 in. at Mangalore, 1.21 in. at Calicut, 1.10 in. Cochin, 1.15 in. at Masulipatam, 0.36 in. at Cuddapah, 0.25 in. at Madras and 0.24 in. at Bangalore.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.712 inches (.011 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.652 inches (.002 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.4 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (0.5 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 246 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.77 inches.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Women's public meeting at Sir C. Jeuangir Hall, re: flood measures, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Harwood League, Colaba United vs. Attached, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

Lecture on "Sassanian Navigation from 226 A.D., to the Rise of Islam" by Mr. Hadi Hasan, Professor of Persian, Muslim University, Aligarh, Lecture Hall, University Library Building, 5-45 p.m.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1st Baronet Memorial Fund, General meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Harwood League, Bombay Gym. vs. Customs, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

D. Cowasji and Co., Ltd., General meeting, 20 Fort Street, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League, Police vs. "Times India", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Conference, a public meeting of residents of Parel, will be held in Damodar Hall, today (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the steps to be taken for the collection of funds and in aid of the flood stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, deaths 2; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, deaths 3.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 98. Total mortality this day last year was 113.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June 1927:—Mrs. Jiloobai P. A. Wadia Rs. 39, Mr. Ananta Bhikoba Goregaonker Rs. 15. A Sympathiser Rs. 10.

Cinema films, free copies of newspapers, mangoes and sweets have also been received by the Asylum.

LOST.

A Waterman's Fountain-pen (18-Kt. gold nib) on the way between Two Temples, Bhatwadi and Girgaum, Portuguese Church, on Sunday (7th instant) at about 8-45 p.m. It is requested that the person who finds it should kindly return the same to the Vikram Printing Press, Gowardhandas, Khatao Building, opposite the Portuguese Church, Girgaum. He will be rewarded.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Orama" at Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi Bombay are due here on Wednesday, 10th instant.

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MILL STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

WILL THERE BE GENERAL STRIKE

The strike of the weavers of Apollo Mill and the Manchester Mill continued on Monday. The strikers of both the mills refuse to receive their wages. It is feared that other mills in the city would also be affected if workers in them also insisted on introducing the new system.

MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

DISCONTENT SPREADS

The strike of the Apollo and the Manchester workers still continues. The strikers are firm. The Managing Committee of the Girnikamgar Mahamandal met yesterday evening to consider the strike situation and appointed a strike committee of Messrs. K. N. Joglekar and D. R. Majsther to safe-guard the interests of the workers. Mr. K. N. Jogleker is busy enlisting support of all mill workers. He has sent circulars appealing for help and sympathy to all the mill workers in the City. Mr. Bakhale of the Textile Labour Union has promised him full support from all the mill committees of his Union. The Sassoon Silk, Kohinur Kasturchand, Crown, Tata Standard, and Centuary mill workers met in their committees yesterday evening and promised all help to the Apollo and Manchester mill workers. There is great discontent in the Elphinstone and the David Mills. The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal has written to the authorities of the E. D. Sasson Co., and their reply is awaited.

The strike committee meets the strikers to-day at 8-30 a.m. at the Delise Road cement chawls where in consultation with the strikers a representation of the grievances of the strikers will be drawn to be submitted to the agent of the E. D. Sassen Co.

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

STATUTORY COMMISSION ON REFORMS

PARSIS URGE EARLY APPOINTMENT.

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association the following resolution was unanimously passed to be communicated to Government and Secretary of State for India.

"In view of the impending appointment of the Statutory Commission on Reforms the Council of the Parsi Central Association join other associations in urging upon the Government the desirability and necessity of appointing the Commission as early as possible.

The majority of the members of such Commission should be Indians and all those appointed should be such as would command the entire confidence of the Indian people.

LECTURE ON RAMAYAN

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a magic lantern lecture in Marathi on 'The Ramayan" will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Ladies are cordially requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 7th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 7th August and left there at 5 p.m the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 12th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" arrived London on Saturday, the 6th inst.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 5th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 6th instant.

TO-DAY'S COTTON BUREAU REPORT.

ESTIMATED CONDITION ON THE 1 ST AUGUST. 69. 2

EXPECTATION OF CROP BALES- 13492000

GINNED UPTO 1 ST AUGUST BALES : 16500.

PREVIOUS CROP CONDITION REPORTS.

	1926/27	1925/26	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23
August 1st	69.8	65.6	67.4	67.2	70.8
Sept 1st	59.6	56.2	59.3	54.1	57.0

BUREAU EXTREMELY BULLISH

NEW YORK RISES 186 POINTS

Bombay, August 8.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued to-day an official estimate of the condition of the growing crop on August 1. It is based on the reports and data furnished by the Crop correspondents, field statisticians, Co-operating State Boards of Agriculture and it fixes the condition as stated above against 69.8 per cent. at this time of last year. The indicated Yield is estimated at 13,492,000 Bales of 500 lbs. against 15,621,000 Bales last year on the first day of August. The report also shows. Bales ginned upto 31st ultimo against 47,749 Bales last year and 159,000 Bales upto the same day in the year 1925. The official acreage report of 42,683,000 acres was issued on the 11th ultimo against 47,730,000 acres for 1926-7, 48,090,000 acres for 1925-6, and 42,641,000 acres for 1924-5.

To-day's estimate shows an yield of about 112 lbs. per acre and prices on the New York Cotton Exchange were quoted 186 points higher i.e. January options were being done at 19.31 against 16.71 points on the same day last year, when locally Broach A/May Contracts were being done at Rs. 319/ per candy.

Looking ahead it would seem that the Government's August 1 Crop indication of 13,492,000 bales was extremly bullish, and we are glad that we warned the readers. Even if the report be accepted as a fairly accurate reflection, the final yield may be anywhere.

Once it is quite clear that the market has fully digested the report, it will undoubtedly return to its study of the daily weather and crop news. As usual there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip especially in August and we would strongly advise taking profits in strong market and await further developments.

The New York futures market opened unchanged and dropped 21 points before the Report was out. As soon as the report was out prices jumped 186 points and before giving out final verdict, we will await the closing quotations.

Locally prices wede reported as high at Rs. 383/ at 11 p.m.

LATEST NEWS

MYSORE, Aug. 8.

On interview, it is now learnt that Pandit Motilal Nehru's visit here is of a purely private character and that his reported interview with His Highness the Maharaja is unauthenticated.

The Pandit leaves to-night for Bangalore where will have a short stay with Mahatma Gandhi who it is understood will remain in Bangalore till the end of August —A. P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

To meet Mr. Satyendra Chunder Mitra, M.L.A., detenu, who was recently released, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, was at home this afternoon in the Councillors' room of the Calcutta Corporation. There were over three hundred guests including Hindus and Mahomedans representing all shades of political opinion as also several European ladies and gentlemen. The function was a purely social one.—A. P.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Sickle was scratched from St. Leger at nine this morning.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Boston.—Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee has telegraphed President Coolidge asking him to investigate the case.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

New York.—The church at Black Hills where President Coolidge worshipped yesterday was searched by detectives.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—A taxi driver who ignored to order to strike as a protest against Sacco-Vanzetti execution was mobbed by the strikers. The police rushed up and a fierce fight ensued. Five arrests were made. Strikers were very active in Paris this morning, and tried to hold up tramways and shashed the windows of some cars.—Reuter's Special.

G WARD D. C. C. AND FLOOD RELIEF

A meeting of the Council of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, was held yesterday when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. The Council of the G Ward D.C.C places on record its heartfelt sympathy for the sufferers from the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar and donates a sum of Rs. 50 from earmarked funds and Khadi worth Rs. 150 as its humble quota for purposes of relief. The amount and Khadi are to be sent immediately to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee who have opened a relief fund.

2. The Council of the G Ward D.C.C. notes with regret that the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee's donation of Rs. 10,000 for purposes of relief in Gujarat and Kathiawar was made over to the Bombay Central Relief Fund when the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, a sister organisation, has started a separate relief fund under its auspices.

3. The Secretaries be authorised to receive donations of all kinds such as cloth, grain or money, in aid of the relief fund at the Committee's office at Dadar and announce the matter in the press for the information of the public.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 8.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 17.45
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 17.45
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 19.31
Difference	plus 1.86

LIVERPOOL.

	August 8.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 9.27
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 9.36
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 10.30
Difference	plus 1.03
Broach Expectation	.. 385

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 8.
Silver Ready	24 15 0
Difference	lower 0 8 0
Silver Forward	25 0 0
Difference	lower 0 7 0

Tone of Market: India and China sold.

BULLION MERCHANTS' RELIEF MEASURES.

A committee of the following members of the Bombay Bullion Exchange has been formed to utilise funds of about Rs. 61,000/ collected through the joint efforts of the members of the Exchange and of Mr. Hargovinddas Jethabhai, Proprietor, Shree Desi Natak Samaj, to relieve the distress of the flood-stricken population of Gujarat and Kathiawar:—

Messrs. Gordhandas Parshotamdas, Chairman, Vithaldas Thakordas, Vice-Chairman, Vithaldas Thakordas, Treasurer. Shivpratap B. Joshi, Secretary.

The following are members of the committee Hargovinddas Jethabhai, Narandas Pokermal, Jivatlal Pratapsi, Vanmalidas Gulabchand Champaklal Nagindas, M. B. Gandhi, Ranchhodbhai Raichand, Vadilal Chunilal.

A first batch of the Volunteers went to Broach on Friday with the members of Committee for Gujrat consisting of Messrs. Vithaldas Thakordas, Ranchhodbhai Raichand, Sakerlal Damodardas, Vadilal Chunilal, Hirabhai Ashabhai and Dr. Nanchand Kasturchand Mody, from where they will be sent to all the affected villages to distribute clothes, grain, and other necessary things taken with them.

MR. DADACHANJI'S APPLICATION

PLEA FOR REDUCTION

An application was made before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, a Pleader of the Small Causes Court for reduction in the period of suspension from practice ordered by the High Court in December 1925 for professional misconduct.

The applicant, it will be recalled was charged under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction Act with having terrorised the Judges of the Small Causes Court and obstructed them in the administration of justice and created "scenes" in Court. He was found guilty by a Bench of the High Court and suspended from practice for a period of four years. His revived application having been rejected, he approached the Privy Council who, while refusing to interfere with the decision, suggested that applicant should petition the Bombay High Court with a request to remit the unexpired portion of the suspension period. Hence Mr. Dadachanji made the present application.

PETITION FOR MERCY.

Mr. Coltman, appearing on behalf of the petitioner, argued that the four years suspension was unduly severe. He accepted the legal position of the case as put forward by the Chief Justice that the application was only a petition for mercy. Reviewing the materials on which the original decision had been arrived at, counsel submitted that there was no suggestion of dishonesty against his client, nor was he guilty of any moral turpitude.

In reply to the observation of the Chief Justice that some documents relating to the case were not placed before the Privy Council, namely the review judgment and some letters, counsel admitted that they were not placed. He, however, pointed out it was not suggested that Sir George Lowndes who argued the case for the petitioner before their Lordships of the Privy Council was trying to mislead Their Lordships. Mr. Coltman further said that the Court here need not entertain any idea that that his client had suppressed anything from the Privy Council. He hoped the Court would give due weight to the judgment of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: We shall give anxious consideration to what Their Lordships of the Privy Council had stated.

A CRUSHING BLOW.

Mr. Coltman submitted that the four years' suspension was a crushing blow to his client.

Chief Justice: The idea underlying the suspension is the protection of the Small Causes Court as a whole. It is our duty to protect the courts.

Replying to another point raised by the Chief Justice that the applicant had persisted in his conduct and temperament, counsel said if Mr. Dadachanji did not behave himself, the Small Causes Court had ample protection. He thought that it would be reasonable in this case to say that two years would be sufficient to make his "obstructive attitude" cease. The four years' suspension had meant a lot of mental and physical worry as well as heavy pecuniary loss to his client. His client was prepared to give an undertaking not to practise before any of the judges who had reported against him.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, read extracts from the reports made by the Small Causes Court Judges showing that the petitioner had carried on wordy onslaughts with the Judges and had behaved insolently. As to the undertaking given by the applicant, Mr. Shingne pointed out the difficulties that might arise out of it.

Mr. Shingne next referred to a petition sent by Mr. Dadachanji to the Governor-in-Council, which was directed by the Home Department to the High Court.

Mr. Coltman raised a technical objection that it could not be done.

Their Lordships without deciding the point whether the petition related to the affairs of State or not, asked the Government Pleader to make an application to Government and get their permission to lead evidence in regard to the document.

The case was, therefore, adjourned for a fortnight.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond opened the Nilmani English High School at Karimganj on Saturday and thanked Rai Bahadur Ramani Mohan Das for contributions towards the building fund in memory of his father.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Gunakal by a special train on Monday evening.

Before a distinguished gathering including Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dewan Bahadur Desai, the Chiefs of Bhor and Ichalkaranji and Sardar Majumdar, H. E. the Governor of Bombay opened on Monday evening the new science classes of the Deccan College, Poona.

(Continued from Column 6).

personal turn. He then requested the House to vote for his resolution. The resolution was consequently carried.

After several other resolutions had disposed of the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

GRIEVANCE OF A SCHOOL-MISTRESS

ATTACK ON CHARKHA.

CORPORATION'S DILATORY METHODS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon, a sharp controversy ensued on the letter of a school mistress whose services were dispensed with at the close of the last year. In her letter dated the 16th July 1927, Bai Janabai Sawant stated that she was confirmed as a spinning wheel and sewing mistress in the School Committee's service in 1921, and that she was ordered to give spinning wheel work as the subject was newly introduced in the departments that subsequently the spinning wheel work was abolished by the Committee and that naturally she should have been given sewing mistress' work in accordance with the conditions of her appointment. But that was not done and she was discharged in 1926. There were about 10 mistresses junior to her and that irrespective of that fact, her services had been dispensed with and consequently she had been put to great difficulties. She possessed the Seva Sadan certificate in knitting, sewing and cutting which were the necessary qualifications of a sewing mistress. She had put in about 6 years' service in a permanent appointment and that her representations to the committee had been of no avail.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the matter be referred to the Schools Committee for disposal. In his opinion, the Corporation should not interfere with the decision of the Executive.

Dr. Viegas then moved an amendment, that the matter be referred to the Schools Committee for reconsideration and the committee should report to the Corporation within a month. The speaker did not want any injustice to be done to the innocent and hardworking school mistress.

Mrs. Avanitikabai Gokhale moved another amendment that the said school mistress be reinstated in her post as a sewing mistress. Mrs. Gokhale narrated to the corporators the pathetic story of the school mistress. The lady, she said, was without service for quite a long time and as a consequence she was put to great difficulties. It was no use taking resort to dilatory methods and starve the poor lady any more. The amendment was supported by Dr. N. D. Savarkar.

ATTACK ON SPINNING WHEEL.

After a good deal of heated debate, a closure was moved and accepted. In his reply, Rao Bahadur Pai made an uncalled for attack on the spinning wheel. They had spent, he said, Rs. 10,000 on the charkhas and that money was simply wasted. Those charkhas were lying idle all the time. The speaker was indulging in a bitter criticism on the spinning wheel but there were constant interruptions in the House and he had to resume his seat.

Mrs. Gokhale's amendment was first put to vote. It was lost. Dr. Viegas' amendment to refer the matter to the schools committee for reconsideration and report was finally carried as a substantive proposition.

MEMBERS' RENTED BUILDINGS

Another stormy debate followed on the letter of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, regarding the vacating of two School premises belonging to members of the School Committee, in conformity with Corporation Resolution No. 2339, dated the 20th June 127, and requesting the Committee to expedite their report on the further enquiry made in the matter."

One of the schools mentioned in the letter is located in the building of Dr. Javale who is a Corporator and whose attitude in the matter came in for a good deal of trenchant criticism. Dr. Javale got up to say that the building was no longer in his possession and he was as much unconcerned in the matter as any other Corporator. Mr. B. N. Motiwala informed the House that the premises in question belonged to Mrs. Javale, the wife of Dr. Javale and there was no use Dr. Javale's evading the responsibility.

The speaker then read out a letter which Dr. Javale had addressed to the Secretary in connection with his premises. In that letter Dr. Javale hoped that the occupation of his premises would not give a cause for compromising his position as a Corporator. Mr. Desai said a husband could not transfer his property to his wife in the way in which Dr Javle seemed to have transferred it.

VACATE BUILDING ANY TIME.

Dr. Javale after a reminder from the President to speak to the point came to the merits of the case. He said that he had not canvassed to bring the school in his premises. The school was thrown out on the foot-path and the Schools Committee requested him to build a new building. He was not a bania who could change his word from time to time. He had no objection if his premises were vacated on the next day.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in his reply, said he was sorry that the discussion had taken a

(Continued in Column 5.)

LAW and BUSINESS

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY AUGUST 9, 1927.

"INDIA AS IT IS."

Under the above caption, the "New Statesman" of London, to hand by the last English mail, has given a two-and-a-half-column-long review of a book by an American Miss Katherine Mayo, "of independent means", entitled "Mother India." The book describes much that is abominable, and still more that is painful, though true. But the language of the reviewer, who shrouds his identity under the initials "C. S." is savage and ferocious, unjustified by the text, and unquestionably savouring of political capital-making, which we thought a journal of the standing of the "New Statesman" would be above doing. The reviewer has chosen to regard everything evil, everything objectionable, as being solely the practice of the Hindus, some of the most venerated names of modern India have been dragged in to support a thesis, as futile as it is disreputable. That in matters of social customs and amenities, in habits of personal cleanliness, in questions of sexual aberration or even perversity, India may show much that is deplorable in the extreme, no one will to-day venture to deny. That there is much still that the leaders and spokesmen of India may yet achieve by way of active exertion to eradicate the social sores, like infant marriage and enforced widowhood, is also beyond cavil. None deplores more than ourselves the growing tendency in certain very respected quarters to minimise the evils, to represent them in highly coloured euphemisms, which will be the surest guarantee of a further lease of life to these wholly undesirable customs and observances. But when it comes to a question of representing these evils, —the most gruesome of them,—as the peculiar and exclusive characteristic of any single community; when it comes to a manoeuvre of regarding those occurrences as argument enough and sufficient to stay the march of political progress, as the reviewer "C. S." has endeavoured to do, we can have no patience with such manoeuvres. All the emphasis on the author being a lady "of independent means"; all the suggestions about her being utterly unconnected with any official organisation or influences, vanish, by such emanations as this of "C. S.", into thin air, and that very fact will suggest connection and influence which cannot but damage the book in the eyes of the reading public.

Miss Mayo's book is certainly a work of great merit. It is provocative and challenging by the very directness, and even bluntness with which she makes her accusations and assertions. The facts revealed by the book are the result of patient study and personal observation, in all probability. But it is impossible to believe the lady is free from bias, as a dispassionate student ought to be. She makes one's flesh creep by the detailed description and hospital pictures of the horrors of early, and of unequal, marriage; of enforced widowhood; of caste rigour and "untouchables" disabilities. Every single case mentioned in the work is not beyond the bounds of possibility, and may be accepted, even without the photographic evidence, the author has sandwiched in between her statements. But making every allowance for her poignancy of feeling on personal observation of some of the revolting details she has come across, one feels Miss Mayo is less than just in her sweeping generalisations presented in the book as applying without exception to the Indians of to-day, and particularly to the Hindus. Admitting that the Hindus have much to reform in their caste system and other social customs, and admitting that soul-awakening pictures like those in this book, have their own purpose in rousing public opinion and indignation, Indians will be unable to accept her oft-repeated conclusion that the only friend of the poor and the downtrodden and the backward and the illiterate is the missionary or official Britisher in our midst. Enlightened India has not been backward in taking note of the poverty and degradation of our countrymen and our countrywomen. Indian leaders, whom Miss Mayo has unsparingly castigated, have undertaken projects of social reform, even by seeking the ultimate sanction of the Legislative Sovereign. Miss Mayo has done scant justice to those efforts; and, in stead, she has overcoloured her statements and reflections about the futility of legislation while custom goes on unchanged, winked at by the very persons who were instrumental in enacting the legislation in that behalf. She is too intolerant of the common phenomenon, not necessarily a monopoly of Indian or even Hindu society, that progress of Social Reform is slow,—necessarily slow. Take the case of enlightened Britain, where they took over half a century for the legislation of marriage with the deceased wife's sister, and more than that for the reform of the Factory system. We do not deny that even in the legislature, there may be representatives of the orthodox opinion; but so they are even in the British Parliament, and, for all Miss Mayo can say to the contrary, in the Congress in "God's Own Country" on earth. It is essentially wrong to think that because orthodoxy still survives, and on occasions musters strong, there is no strong movement against it. We, for our part, have always felt convinced that measures of Social Reform can never be effectively adopted unless and until we have political power to back the reformer. Miss Mayo holds, apparently, that the claim for political power to redress social wrongs is the peculiar perversion of India and of Indian leaders, inasmuch as to her it seems to be, one more proof of the common Indian failing of shoving on the blame to some other body or person. And it is just by this *tour de force* that Miss Mayo exposes the spirit behind her researches, which, without this intrusion of a political bias against the Indian demand for self-government, would easily rank as a good piece of observation and exposition.

While, on the one hand, the writer has indulged in sweeping generalisations on, what seems to us, insufficient evidence, she has, on the other hand, made very little of the new tendencies and factors now distinctly at work. One swallow does not make a summer; and one or even hundreds of black sheep do not make a whole nation of 300 odd millions damned irredeemably. It is more than doubtful if the quotations Miss Mayo has given in her work are all quite in keeping with the context, quite in accordance with the real spirit of her informants or authorities. We raise this question because in one case, at least, to our knowledge the remarks attributed to an Indian official, are wholly distorted; and that alone will justify the query whether she has quoted Tagore, in support of early marriages of women before they know they are women, quite in keeping with the context. The doubt is permissible because the thesis is so utterly inconsistent with the well-known traditions and customs of the Tagore family for two or three generations now. Besides, it is noticeable that Miss Mayo's observations and reflections let Bombay off, rather easily. Without suggesting that what prevails in Bombay is the common custom of the land, it may yet be asked if no credit is due for that slow and steady amilioration of social conditions which, however poor and however slow the rate of progress, is nevertheless a welcome sign of times. After all, the conditions Miss Mayo portrays in regard to child-birth in India, was a common occurrence in Europe not more than a hundred years ago. Europe and America have now outgrown those horrors to such a degree that their children have entirely forgotten that such things ever could have been. We on this side of India, and particularly in this city, are on that road—our maternity hospitals, perhaps not the last word in comfort and convenience in that regard—are nevertheless full so much indeed, that applicants have actually to be turned away for want of space. Infant mortality is, however, still distressingly high even in this city, and so also the mortality of women in child-bed. But are we wrong in holding what has been achieved so far as a promising sign of the future? Miss Mayo is excessively prejudiced in favour of the European medical men and women working in India, and is quite innocent of any knowledge of those cases, wherein some European medical officers in public hospitals have in the not distant past actually kicked Indian patients, for the simple reason that such class of Europeans do not consider the Indian as a human being. The Indian in the moffussil is chary of resorting to public institutions dominated by these "Sahibs" and the "Memsahibs" who, when they are not out to buy "souls", are hardly better than Indians if ever so good in like posts. But perhaps that is too much to expect from the over-emphasised independence and impartiality of Miss Mayo in this work. Her reviewer has distorted her stray remarks on sexual laxity in this country, to an extent which would make of this country and particularly of the Hindu community, a monstrosity. Accusations like these can be easily answered by the *tu quoque* argument. The Washington Commission on Social Vice or Social Hygiene, reveals a state of things among American women students in the Universities to which the aspersions cast on the Hindus by Miss Mayo or her reviewer, are nothing in comparison. But that reflection ought not to decide us to be passive or indifferent in such matters, if the facts alleged by such observers are facts.

ASKING FOR MORE.

A huge meeting in Bombay on Saturday demanded of Government what the latter ought to have given to the country a hundred years ago viz., decent facilities to Indians to be qualified as King's Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army. The Army in India has all these years swallowed up nearly half of the revenue wrung from the poorest people on the face of the globe. Yet till the War Indians were scrupulously shut out of the King's Commission, the Government deluding the people all the while with professions of preparing them for self-government. And what did Government give at the end of the War in recognition of India's spilling her blood for the Empire? Leaving the British section of the Indian Army aside, out of 160 vacancies annually created among the Commissioned Officers of the Indian Section ten vacancies were graciously assigned to Indians. A more beggarly recognition of India's services, and a worse example of ungratefulness it is hard to find in the annals of any civilised country. Inaugurating self-government indeed! The farcical concession was disgusting even to the official members of the Skeen Committee. And along with the non-official members they made some unanimous recommendations. Truth to tell, these recommendations are marked by excessive caution; for even if all the recommendations are accepted by Government half the total cadre of officers in the Indian Army would be Indians only in the year of grace 1952! The Committee, like little Oliver Twist, asked for just a little more; the present ten vacancies allotted to Indians to be doubled and to be increased progressively at a later date: Indians to be eligible to be employed as King's Commissioned Officers in all the sections of the Army; facilities for training to be given to them in England till similar facilities can be provided in India.

Over-modest as these recommendations are after a century and a half of British training for self-government, the Government seem to be aghast at them, much like the beadle at Oliver's asking for more. All these months they have sat mum over the proposals and may be trusted to do so indefinitely until most of our leaders begin to discuss something more than resolutions, until they discuss some kind of sanction behind their resolutions. They need not always talk about the sanction but they should none-the-less decide upon it and hold it in reserve. If they fight shy of that, they may as well spare their throats, the authorities will go on as merrily as they have done for over a century. They may even laugh within their sleeves at decorously worded demands for military careers for Indians. With what face can we demand military careers so long as we are nervous about the methods of winning our modest demands? Even now the authorities do pretend to smile at our demands. They say the bulk of Indians are non-martial and those that are martial enough are not clever enough to be King's Commissioned Officers. Whatever they may choose to say while we do nothing but talk, let not the people be gulled. To put it plainly, even if bluntly, the authorities, only seek to develop in us what is called the inferiority complex, seeking to make us believe that whatever we are fit for we are no good for higher military offices. All this, however, is pure bunkum. They do not actually think us to be non-martial, whatever they may say. They rather know us to be too martial and too clever to suit the interests of Britain. And they are right. Even today India can easily muster a thousand and more lads fit in every way to be qualified for the highest posts in the Army or the Navy or the Air Force, given the necessary training. Whether they should get a chance while yet there is mettle in them will depend upon whether our distinguished leaders mean to speak or to act as men of mettle.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

THE SENATE.

(By M. R. PARANJPE.)

II.

In the last article it was shown how the 'bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay' ignores the essential factors of reform and legislates for a comparatively non-essential item, the reform of the University Senate. It was also shown that even here the advance is microscopic and one cannot be certain that the new Senate is going to be really better than the present one.

Constitution-making is a difficult job, for the best of constitutions offer ample scope for a critic. Some constitutions have proved better than others, not because they had any intrinsic superiority, but because they had the good luck of not encountering serious obstacles in the beginning. It is next to impossible to prepare an ideal constitution and one has only to choose that one which offers more good points and less bad ones. Examined in this light, the present Senate, though containing 80 per cent. nominated members, has certain advantages. About two-thirds of its members belong to the same place and hold nearly the same ideals, with the result that, during the last twenty years, on most questions the decisions of the Senate have been quick and unanimous. The differences have been seen, as a rule, only when the few mofussil members try to assert their views. If the Bombay University were not forced to cater for areas outside Bombay town, there would have been little room for complaints against the present Senate. In fact, there was a time when, in a conflict with Government, the schools looked to the University Senate to interfere in their behalf and secure them justice. The main defect of the Senate has been, that in exercising his right of nomination the Chancellor has not been able to weed out the incompetents. It is common knowledge that in the present Senate there are some who have no views of their own and will vote with that person who approaches them first. In preparing the new constitution there was thus the double task of providing for the automatic weeding out, by replacing the system of nomination by the one of election and of maintaining as far as possible the homogenous character of the Senate.

NEW DEFECTS FOR OLD.

Now this was almost an insoluble problem. The nominated members could be mostly from Bombay town. The elected members would be drawn from all parts of the Presidency. The right of franchise would go to all the provinces almost in equal proportion and the new Senate would become heterogenous. It would present a constant conflict of ideals and we should be replacing one defect by another. The new bill has done this and has sacrificed an essential virtue of a University Senate. Of course, the Minister of Education could not do otherwise. The only solution for the problem was Provincial Universities with Provincial Senates and an Inter-University Board to co-ordinate their work. But this was ruled out at the very outset and there was no alternative but to come before the Council with an obviously defectives scheme. We do not know if the Minister has considered the next best alternative of bifurcating the work of the University for Bombay town and an Affiliating University for the rest of the Presidency, each one having its own Senate, that of the Teaching University composed mainly of persons from Bombay and that of the Affiliating University composed mainly of persons from the different parts of the Presidency.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

This is obviously an unstable arrangement and is one which will be disapproved by the mofussil colleges. But if Provincial Universities are not to come in, there appears no other alternative. Some thirty years ago the University of London did it and till recently it had both a teaching side and an affiliating side. Nearer at home, the University of Allahabad adopted it until the Universities of Agra and Nagpur came to its relief. If I remember well, the reformed University of Madras has some such arrangement; and if the University of Bombay would not "continue to follow the lines of routine which can only end in disappointment and discredit" and would be "a true centre of light and learning", it must delegate its affiliating

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NOTES OF THE DAY.

Imperial Bulwarks.

Everybody interested in the future of Iraq is aware, of course, that the country is to be completely free within twenty-five years, but this achievement cannot be accomplished, so Britain is convinced, unless her helping hand is always there to encourage Iraq onwards to the goal. Nor are the Iraquis allowed to forget what this guidance from Britain means. Emir Faisal is to proceed to England to discuss "future relations between Britain and Iraq with the representatives of the Colonial office." The inspired presence of the new Diplomatic Agent of Iraq in London Mauzahim Beg Pacachi, and the propaganda he is making under British surveillance for securing not only an Anglo-Iraquian but also Anglo-Arabian alliance for mutual benefit indicate what Britain intends Iraq to do for her. Pro-British Iraquis are to be cajoled into saying that their country will be an "Imperial Bulwark" between the Mediterranean and India. They are to spread the idea that this glorious existence for them is possible only because Britain's "friendly and sympathetic" hand is there to guide them. Thus at the expense of Iraq Britain wishes to erect a line of defence for her Eastern possessions. The Iraq nationalists realise that their country is being drawn deeper into the nets of British Imperialist policy but are at present powerless to stem the danger.

Momentary Differences.

Mr. Baldwin was evidently conscious that he was skating over thin ice when addressing the gathering at Fort Erie on the Canadian frontier at the ceremony dedicating the peace bridge between the Canadian town and Buffalo in the United States. The ceremony was meant to commemorate a century of Anglo-American peace. At the present moment owing to the sharp difference of opinion between Britain and America over the question of reduction in naval armaments, there is tension of feeling between the two countries. Mr. Baldwin tried to sooth American annoyance over the Geneva fiasco by remaking that problems between the British Empire and America had arisen and would arise, but that they all knew in their hearts that they did not affect their friendship. Americans will find little consolation in the enunciation of the platitude. The factor, however, which operates steadily against the prolongation of strained relations between the two English-speaking peoples, was frankly mentioned by General Dawes at the gathering. It is self-preservation, he said, it is the feeling that as a united people they can protect Western civilisation. This was the binding tie. Japan and other Asiatic Powers have to count on this factor in all their diplomatic relation with the Occidental nations.

Hasty Reform.

The University of Bombay need not ignore the legitimate interests of students in its zeal for rapid reform. In June last the University changed the regulations regarding the Intermediate Commerce examination but left the matter there without deciding when the new regulations were to be enforced. The candidates who failed at the last examination naturally carried away the impression that they would be examined next year according to the old rules. A correspondent informs us that several of these candidates had their impression confirmed by the Professors of the College of Commerce. Suddenly the Senate resolved on the 28th July that the new rules should be enforced immediately. This is really hard on the students who failed last time and who may now be in their homes secure in the belief that the old rules would apply to them. We trust the University would allow ex-students to appear for the examination at least once under the old rules. Generally, it is but fair to give students some reasonable time before new rules are enforced.

Karnatak Coolies in Assam.

There was grave apprehension in Karnatak towards the end of the last year about a number of coolies being decoyed to Assam by the agents of the Assam tea planters on a false representation that the coolies were required by Government for one year. An article on the subject appeared in the "Karnatak Vritta" of December 21, 1926. Presumably Government's attention was drawn to the article and the public apprehensions; for Government were in a position to assure Mr. M. D. Karki in reply to a question in the Council that they had taken timely precautions against coolies being recruited under false representation. Mr. Karki, however, asked another question as to how many complaints were received by Government about certain coolies actually taken to Assam by misrepresentation and whether Government had taken any action with regard to such coolies. To this Government gave the stereotyped reply that information was being collected. It is a pretty long time since the agitation on the subject began in Karnatak and Government could well have obtained the necessary information if they were prompt enough. As it is people are kept in needless anxiety as the Assam plantations have such nasty associations.

PROTECTION FOR MILLS.

(BY MATUBHAI H. KANTAVALA M.A)

II.

In my previous article I said that the whole nation should support the mills. There is one more reason why it should. The interests of the mill industry are so inter-twined with those of the cottage industry in India under its present political condition, that you cannot injure the one without injuring the other. To-day it is the turn of the mills to be affected; to-morrow will see the handlooms perishing one by one. We shall not be able to build up our handloom industry on the ruins of our factories: it is the latter which have been so far successful in not only keeping away the rising tide of our imports, but also in bringing back to the country the once lost textile trade. Those who are students of history know very well how that trade was killed. The mills tried first to meet the attack; and the old Swadeshi pioneers and later Mahatma Gandhi saw with their keen foresight the necessity of re-introducing the charkha and the handloom. If Mahatma Gandhi had not coupled this philanthropic work with politics and Swaraj, he would not have scared certain people away; if instead of using the words "charkha" and "Khadi" he had simply christened the movement with the more attractive and scientific name of the cottage industry, he would have got the blessings of all: such slaves are we of the Western science of political economy. Thus much time and energy had to be lost; it is only very recently that the importance of the great beneficent movement is being recognized. If we want to save this movement and to not rish its growth, we must meet foreign competition very successfully. If this tra war is once successful in killing the mi the prospect will be very gloomy for Khaddar programme. The foreign m will then turn their attention towards manufacture of coarse as well as cloth—the two products just now tur out by hand-looms; and they will be easily to undersell the hand producers, sisted as they would be, by an obli Exchange and mass production. I therefore, all the more necessary for power and hand-looms t make cor cause to save India.

COMPLEMENTARY INDUSTRIES.

How can this be achieved? No s a person than Mahatma Gandhi has said that both the industries are not antis tic but are complements, one of the er. And he has further proposed that th vinces of both should be ear-mar I beg to differ from this view. Ther no necessity to restrict in any way the rations of the hand-looms. We not, we should not, hamper any more in dustry which is not yet fully ored. If any restriction is to be placed, acti vities of the mills should be speci cir cumscribed. They should be uded from producing articles which easily compete with hand made goods; rwise they would enter into serious cetition. The mills should not, for instan manufacture Khadi, mill Khadi is a lome. Thousands of bales are made and, thus encroaching on the fields of the looms.

Similarly, the mills must be vented from manufacturing cloth in ion of the hand-made goods. I may tion a sort of coloured Sarees used in Deccan which were till very recently v by the hand-looms all over the countr he mills have taken to this sort of and thus supplanted the hand-made s. The cottage industry is thus m with double competition—home a foreign. It was flourishing so recentl seventy years ago. I happen to be l Agent; but my grandmother used to ment her scanty resources by spinning for the hand-looms. If this industr be re vived for the sake of the rity of our country, the mills mus encroach on the legitimate province o ottage industry. I am glad to no recently mills have taken steps to p finer and richer varieties for the wea section of the community, and have o meet the wants of the country, thus ectly but effectually checking fore competition. Let them follow this poli its logical end.

FAVOUR UGANDA CO·

As regards imports of , while I am against the use of Amer otton, I can not lay an embargo on n cotton; and I say this for two rea In the first place, there is no long-st cotton grown in India; and for the of competing with foreigners, I wou ort long-stapled cotton. Secondly, ganda cotton trade is a striking test to the spirit of enterprise of India rchants. The ginning, pressing and ting of this crop is mostly in the h f Indians, and we must encourage th rprise of Indians abroad.

The more we enc Indian enter prise, the more is ful to us in all directions. It direc indirectly benefits the country, a its material prosperity and incr the purchasing power of the people, therefore, ne-

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27 VILLAGES STILL UNDER WATER.

DISTRESS IN DHOLKA TALUKA

LADY VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE

GANDHIJI ON GUJARAT'S CALL

(For Our Special Commissioner.)

NADIAD, Aug. 7.

After about a fortnight the first train carrying passengers from Bombay which left Bombay on Saturday night arrived here at 9-30 a.m. this morning running through, with a pilot-train before it between Miyagam and Baroda where the up-line which was breached at several places has now been repaired. The train terminated here, and passengers for Ahmedabad travelled from Nadiad to Mehmedabad in motor cars naturally at heavy expense, and took train from Mehmedabad which took them to Ahmedabad at 11-30 a.m. On way there occurred a sad accident between Mehmedabad and Nadiad when a Cheverolet motor-bus that is said to have been driven at a high speed knocked against a tree and turned upside down. Almost all passengers were injured but a lady and driver received severe injuries. Both were removed to the Kaira Hospital where they are lying in a precarious condition.

Another fatal accident occured to-night at Nadiad Station when a porter named Piru was killed by a train while it was shunting. Direct train service between Ahmedabad and Viramgam was resumed, this evening after about a fortnight's gap.

WOMEN TO THE RESCUE.

BOMBAY, August 8.

The Secretary, Bombay, Central Flood Relief Fund sends the following to the Associated Press:—

Two lady volunteers Miss Ratanben and Miss Mithibai Petit, are going to-day to Borsad to work in the affected district.—A. P.

FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

Will not Government of Bombay set apart a reasonable sum from the Famine Insurance Fund which has accumulated to about two and a half crores for helping the distressed peasantry in Gujarat in reconstructing its houses? This is the question agitating the minds of public workers for the last few days. The plight of the peasantry of Gujarat is getting more and more active in view of the fact that Government have as yet made no declaration of their policy either in favour of doing so or against it. The press summary of speeches made by Revenue and Finance members in the Council on the adjournment motion of Mr. Swaminarayan indicate that Government had till then no intention to put the Famine Insurance Fund at the disposal of Gujarat, and after that people on this side have received no newspapers to tell them anything new, nor have local officials given any welcome information. So far as cities are concerned the problem of reconstructing houses that have collapsed has become very acute, because losses are terrible and it would require crores to build new houses in place of those that have collapsed. Hence it has got to be left alone at least for the present. As arrangements for supplying foodstuffs and clothing to the destitute have now been complete in cities like Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Nadiad, Kaira, etc., very little remains to be done there. Attention of Government and public workers should now be centred in villages where Government has failed to do anything in all affected districts, namely, Broach, Ahmedabad, Panchmahals and Kaira. Situation in villages to-day is such as brooks not a moment's delay, and requires immediate attention.

SOLID WORK OF CONGRESS.

I learn on good authority that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee, has begun his work of organising immediate relief in villages in right earnest. Whatever the critics of the Non-Co-operation movement, Congress Committees and the constructive programme might say against them, all unbiassed persons throughout Gujarat, including sensible officials, has admitted that villages which were not swept away exist to-day only because of the timely help rendered by the Congress Committees and Mahajan institutions. It was the Congress workers and the Mahajan who immediately organised relief, fed the destitute, clothed them and gave them shelter, almost everywhere when Government organisation had completely collapsed. Even though some Taluka Government officials were anxious to do something towards relief they could not do so without sanction from higher officials and sanction could not be had in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, because communication was entirely cut off for one week. The name of red-tapism was as clear as Monday. Realising the good work done already by Congress workers and that the work of relief can be done more effectively with their co-operation, Government officials in Ahmedabad have fully co-operated with them.

COMMISSIONER CALLS PRIVATE MEETING.

I understand Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was among those invited at a meeting convened by the Commissioner to discuss immediate needs of the peasants in districts, and, he (Mr. Patel, said in the meeting that the public required the co-operation of Government in supplying destitute agriculturists with seeds for re-sowing and hutting. He drew attention to the fact that no crops were possible if seeds were not supplied within one week at the most, and hutting too ought to be provided within one month at the latest. If that was not done, agriculturists would not be able to stand again for next ten years. When asked about the resources for doing all that, Mr. Patel referred to the Famine Insurance Fund which, he said, ought to be used at such a junctures. Arter this, there seems to have arisen some misunderstanding between Mr. Patel and the Commissioner and they exchanged letters with each other. The Commissioner is said to have written to Mr. Patel that Government have not yet decided to use the Famine Insurance Fund for the present purpose.

Mr. Patel interviewed the Commissioner at the latter's request this morning. I learn from reliable sources that the result of the interview is good, inasmuch as the Commissioner agreed with Mr. Patel that there was a wet famine in Gujerat and that the Famine Insurance Fund could legally be used for the purposes of agriculturists' relief.

As it will still take some time to get money from Government for supplying seeds to agriculturists, Mr. Patel has arranged a public meeting of Ahmedabad citizens to-morrow when the whole question will be discussed at length.

BHAL DISTRICT LAID LOW

HEROIC RESCUES AND TIMELY SUCCOUR.

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 8.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Pathetic scenes and harrowing stories of Bhal District are narrated by Messrs. Ranchhod Madhavji Patel, Jagajivan Naran Patel, Talakchand Lakhamichand Shah, and Chhotalal Bhaichand Sanghavi, Volunteers of the Bhavnagar Danapith Association, who were specially sent there to survey the situation on Wednesday. They have returned on Sunday night. They first went to Dhandhuka, and from there they had been to several villages which were most affected by distress. They had to pass through neck-deep water. Roads were flooded and broken at several places. At some places they were marooned in mud and had to be taken out by villagers for giving relief to whom they had gone there. The road upto Rojaka is in tolerably good condition. Mr. Prathubha, the Garasia of Rojaka, is doing his utmost for the poor and needy. There some 50 houses have collapsed. At Aliarsha also, houses are wholly and partially collapsed. A kind-hearted woman residing there gave away all her corn to feed the distressd.

HEROIC RESCUES.

A rich merchant who was going with his brother's wife from Dhandhuka to Dholera was stranded here. Two Garasias who also happened to be there saved this merchant and the lady. The Garasias dived in water, and held up in the arm above water the merchant and the lady.

At Bhadiad Mr. Odhubha, the head Garasia, distributd 80 mounds of corn from his own stores to the needy. There some 40 per cent. of houses have collapsed.

Mr. Odhubha is willing to give necessary help to volunteers at Dholera. Mr. Lakhimdas Ratanji is feeding and sheltering the poor and needy. He himself has suffered much during the cyclone. He had to change houses thrice or four times.

At a village near Dholera, shepherds and poor people were surrounded by deep water on all sides, and were without food for days together. Some six persons under the leadership of Bhanushanker went in a raft with food, and were

(Continued on next Page.)

SWARAJ AND INDIAN STATES

NEED FOR MUTUAL HELP

PANDIT MOTILAL'S APPEAL TO STATE SUBJECTS

BANGALORE, Aug. 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who arrived here yesterday to confer with Mahatma Gandhi, before his own proposed tour abroad, was accorded a reception last evening at the Majestic Hall when the local Congress Committee and the Hindi Prachar presented him with addresses of welcome. Replying, Pandit Motilal pleaded for help in the relief of distress caused by floods in Gujarat. He then referred the happy relations in the State between the ruler and the ruled, and between the Hindus and the Muslims, but deplored the differences between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins which he characterised as the deadliest enemy of their progress. He hoped that all sections of political workers in British India would present a united front. Regarding the Indianisation of the army, he said that it was but right that the Indian army should be made really Indian. When India had the right to Swaraj, she had the right also to defend herself.

Concluding, Pandit Motilal impressed on the people of Mysore, that they should be the people of British India in the fight for Swaraj, which they could best do by taking up the constructive programme. He invited them to attend the next Congress and raise the question of the position of Indian States. When they could send delegates, he considered, they had also the right to represent their problems.

Earlier in the day, the Bangalore District Board presented Mahatma Gandhi with a purse and an address, replying to which Gandhiji fervently appealed for funds for relief work in Gujarat.—A.P.

NEW EDITION OF "KABIR'S" DEATH SCENE

ALL OVER A WOMAN'S DEAD BODY

LAHORE, August 8.

The alleged conversion of a Hindu woman on Saturday and her death on Sunday created a very serious situation at Moghul Pura, Lahore. A large crowd of Mohamadans and Hindus gathered together around the dead body of the woman and both wanted to dispose of the body according to the respective religious rites. But the critical situation was eased by the prompt intervention of the authorities, headed by Mr. Ogilvie, Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Messrs. Nathu Ram and Mirza Mehdi Hussain and Mr. Toms, S.S.P., Lahore and Cantonment Magistrate.

After hearing both the sides(it was decided and accepted by both the parties that the dead body of the woman be handed over to the Mohamadans for disposal and a three year o'd daughter of the deceased was given over to the Hindus.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PHILLIPPINES DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Boston Sudden death has occurred of Leonard Wood Governor-General of Phillippness. Wood had tumour which was removed in 1910 involving the bone of the skull. Trouble recently recurred necessitating operation but the fact was not published in deference to his wife's wishes. Wood had visited President Coolidge at Rapid City and declared himself fit and able to continue to Govern the Philippines.—Reuter.

CHOLERA RAGING IN BASRAH

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Basrah.—Cholera is still taking its toll on both banks of Shattalarab. Deaths hitherto number 187 at Abadan 67 at Mohammerah and 66 at Basrah. There have been no deaths among the Europeans. Fifty-four thousand persons have been inoculated at Basrah.—Reuter.

MAIL SERVICE BY TROLLEY.

JODHPUR, Aug. 8.

It is notified that mails will now be carried by trolley from Kachelo to Digri on the Jhudo branch and from Mirpurkhas to Khadro on the Khadro Branch.—Free Press.

BEHIND PRISON BARS.

MR. S. C. MITTER'S JAIL EXPERIENCES

NEVER KNEW HIS CRIME.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of journalists, held last night, under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter, M.L.A., who has been just released from the Mandalay Jail, narrated his experiences, and gave an account of the condition of his fellow prisoners in Burma.

Mr. Mitter, examining recent utterances made by officials and even Lord Lytton, said if they were carefully gone through it was apparent that these statements contradicted themselves. He recalled the Maldah speech of Lord Lytton, in which His Excellency asserted that detenus were outlaws and all but gave the impression that the Government was in possession of definite facts which, at least, raised the presumption that the detenus had committed some crimes, though there was not sufficient evidence to secure their conviction in a court of law. When Mr. Lowman D.L.G. of Police visited him later in Mandalay he was shocked to learn from him that the detention was purely preventive and was not penal. Subsequently the disclosures which followed the Lytton-Goswami controversy proved that the Government had not the slightest evidence against the detenus about the commission of any crime. The latest official utterance on the subject was made by Mr. Moberly in the Bengal Council on February 23, in which he reiterated and emphasised that these detentions in jail were not for any commission of crime but were purely preventive.

NEVER KNEW HIS CRIME.

With regard to the charges that were alleged to have been read out to detenus, Mr. Mitter recalled the statement of Sir Alexander Muddiman made in the Assembly in January 1925, to the effect that detenus were acquainted with the trend of evidence against them. But Mr. Mitter said far from giving "trend of evidence" against him, the so-called charges did not give him any idea as to the nature of crime he was supposed to have committed.

When the statement of the Home Member came to his notice, continued Mr. Mitter, he at once wired contradiction which was withheld.

Referring to the conditions sought to be imposed by the Government on detenus of which "The Statesman" spoke the other day, Mr. Mitter remarked the signing of those terms would not have ensured their release. That would have only meant admission of guilt which an innocent man was bound to refuse to do.

In conclusion, Mr. Mitter referred to the condition of detenus left behind in Burma who he said were suffering from various ailments. The food that was supplied to them was either insufficient or unsuitable as purchase and preparation of diet solely depended on the jail warders.—Free Press.

ORDER OF STAR IN THE EAST

CONFERENCE AT OMMEN

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Ommen A Conference of the Order of the Star in the East has opened here. 2600 members from 38 countries are attending including Dr. Annie Besant Messrs. Krishnamurti, Rajagopalacharya, Jinarajadasa, Bishop Wedgwood of the Liberal Catholic Church Lady Delawarr, Lansbury (member of Commons) Mrs. Besant-Scott and Lord Ossulston. The Conference is private. Pressmen were invited to an afternoon lecture and the recitation of three poems by Krishnamurti which were broadcast. Many hundreds of non-members paid one and half guilders for admission. Dr. Annie Pesant pointed out that lecture was intended for non-members and not for those to whom the arrival of the World Teacher was already a fact. Further proceedings were similar to the last year's including a gathering at the campfire in twiligh.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN POLO TEAM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

It is officially announced that American polo team to meet British side in a series of matches for Westchester Cup beginning on the fifth September will consist of F. W. C. Guest T. Hitchcock Junior, J. C. Cowdin and D. Milburn.—Reuter's Special.

SUMMONS FROM PANDIT MOTILAL.

MADRAS, August 8.

On an urgent summons from Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swarajya Party, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, deputy leader of the Swarajya Party in the Madras Council left Madras to-night for Bangalore.—A. P.

THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

MR. PALNITKAR'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

STATEMENT IN COUNCIL REPUDIATED.

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE PROCEEDINGS.

After a lapse of about three weeks the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was again packed to hear the Harvey Nariman case on Monday when further hearing was resumed.

Mr. Velinker at the outset said he would call Mr. M. R. Vaidya to produce the evidence of the age of Chintamani Vaidya which was disputed by the defence.

Mr. M. R. Vaidya, deposing, said he was a medical practitioner and Chintamani was his nephew. He produced the horoscope and school certificate of his nephew.

Mr. Nariman objected to the horoscope as well as the school certificate going in. After some discussion, however, both were admitted.

WITNESS AT BROTHER'S BIDDING.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said he came as a witness on the bidding of his brother. He could not say why his brother did not go to the witness-box. He saw the horoscope about fifteen days ago, but did not know who prepared it. His brother had four sons and one daughter from his first wife. The school certificate was given to him by his brother only a few days ago. It was obtained specially to be produced in the court. He did not know who obtained it. Witness did not go to the school himself to obtain it.

Q.: So you cannot say whether the certificate is of your nephew?

A.: I cannot say.

Q.: And you cannot say that even of the horoscope?

A.: I knew that he was born in May 1903. He was born in my house.

Q.: Were you present when he was born?

A.: I was not present in the house but was in Sion.

Witness continuing said Chintamani was a partner in Gaya and Co. He had no engineering experience when he became a partner. He was in the King George School before joining the firm. Chintamani had no capital when he became a partner. He had no original estate.

Q.: What is Chintamani doing now?

A.: He is employed in a firm.

GOVT. RESOLUTION TENDERED.

Mr. Velinker then tendered a Government resolution allowing Mr. D. R. Vaidya to do practice while on leave.

Mr. Nariman said the resolution allowed Mr. Vaidya to do private practice and not to be a Government contractor.

MR. PALNITKER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Prabhakar Vasudeo Palnitkar was then cross-examined by Mr. Nariman. Witness said he was a sub-engineer in the B. D. D. and was on leave now. He joined the B. S. S. in 1920 as overseer to S. E., South Salsette. S. E. was Major Johnson.

Later on, in March 1921, Major Johnson left and Mr. Harvey came in the Department. Witness was on sick leave now. All the transactions after March, 1921, were done by Mr. Harvey. The lay out plans were made by the E. E. and were then submitted to S. E. S. E. was competent to make any change in the preliminary plans. The officer concerned then decided upon the number of chawls to be built during the year. Detailed plans for each item of work were prepared since the arrival of Mr. Harvey in March 1921.

Q.: Can you tell me what has become of all the papers, covering letters, dispatches, etc. for 1921?

A.: I don't know what has happened to them. I used to see the files in the office shelves.

MISSING DOCUMENTS.

Q.: Had you ever heard of any documents or papers or files missed or stolen till you were there?

A.: No.

Q.: So the first time you heard about the mysterious disappearance of documents was after the commencement of the case?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Can you tell me who took charge of Mr. Harvey's Housing District after the directorate was established?

A.: P. W. D.

Q.: Did you hear the new S. E. making any complaint about missing document?

A.: No.

Witness said he did not know all about the P. W. D. code but agreed that the rule about foreign indent had to go through the Director-General of Stores. That rule had to be actually adhered to.

MILD STEEL BARS.

Q.: What was the inference made to you about the purchase of mild steel bars?

A.: No inference was made to me.

Q.: Had you a right to make any alterations, etc. in the statement of the requirements submitted to you?

A.: No.

Q.: The S. E. was the only officer who could do it?

A.: Yes.

Q.: That's Mr. Harvey?

A.: Yes.

Witness was shown an exhibit with certain alterations.

ALTERATIONS IN STATEMENTS.

Q.: Are these alterations in your handwriting?

A.: I can't say. One figure is in my handwriting.

Q.: You did not know about the wrong size bars till the court proceedings?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Did you know anything about the additional bars.

A.: Yes. I was told orally by Mr. Harvey to put in 30,000 bars 7-1/8" in the consolidated statement and I made that addition.

Q.: This was done under instruction of Mr. Harvey?

A.: Yes.

Mr. Panitkar was given a statement and was asked whether it was a consolidated one or a distribution list. Witness after examining the document for about fifteen minutes could not say one thing or the other.

Mr. Velinker: Can you see through your glasses (laughter).

Mr. Nariman suggested that witness be given a magnifying glass.

The magistrate ordered all the lights to be put on and witness was given a magnifying glass.

After examining the document for some time more, witness said he was not able to say what the statement was though it was prepared by him.

AN ADMISSION.

Witness admitted that the addition of 30,000 of 7/8 by 19 was made to the Distribution Statement and not to the Consolidated statement as mentioned in his evidence-in-chief.

Witness continuing said he had nothing whatever to do with the purchase of the additional bars mentioned above. He could not say whether another additional order for 80,000 bars was made or not. He came to know of such an order in the course of the proceedings. He thought he said such a letter indenting such bars earlier.

Q.: Did it not strike rather strange to you that these additional bars were ordered?

A.: It was not my look-out.

Mr. Nariman then read certain questions and answers in the Legislative Council in which it was stated that Mr. Panitker had made an addition of 30,000 bars to the consolidated statement.

A REPUDIATION.

Witness repudiated that statement and said he did not make any addition either in the consolidation or Superintending Engineer's indents. It was not true witness said that either he or Mr. Oak the draughtsman made a mistake in the indents by ordering 7/8 inch bars instead of 5/8. Witness did not remember whether he was asked to sign a statement by the complainant that (witness) made a mistake in indents by ordering 7/8 inch bars.

Q.: Were you not asked by Mr. Harvey in solicitor's office to sign a statement that you made a mistake in the indents and you refused to do the same?

A.: No.

The court at this stage rose for lunch.

STORY OF STEEL BARS.

Robert Duncan Bell, examined by Mr. Velinkar said he was a member of the I.

(Continued on page 9.)

WHY GOVERNOR DOES NOT GO TO GUJARAT ?

Presiding over a meeting held at Kirloskar Theatre, Poona on Saturday. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay referred to the question of members of Government going to Gujerat, and pointed out that, in point of fact, it would not be to very great advantage for himself to go there as the officials on the spot were not only capable of handling the organisation but could do so much better if unframmelled by a Governor's visit. But the people could rest assured that no pains or trouble would be spared by Government to help Gujerat or to send special officers there if needed.

AMENDING IMPERIAL BANK ACT.

UNANIMOUS DECISION OF SHAREHOLDERS

SEQUEL TO RESERVE BANK SCHEME

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India was held this evening to consider a resolution defining the position of the Bank with reference to the proposed creation by the Government of India of a Reserve Bank for India. Mr. B. E. G. Eddis, Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who presided moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—"That in view of the proposed creation by the Government of India of a Reserve Bank for India, the constitution of which will in result permit of the sphere of this bank's business activities being enlarged, it is requisite that the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 be amended, and it is therefore resolved that a bill entitled a Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920 for certain purposes shall be and is hereby approved, subject to such alterations therein and additions thereto, as the Imperial Legislative Assembly shall think fit to make, provided that such alterations and additions (if any) shall not in any way detract from or disturb increased banking facilities as provided under amending the bill and further that the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank be and they are hereby authorised on such bill becoming law to agree to the cancellation of the agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Imperial Bank dated the 27th of January 1921 provided, in lieu thereof, (1) that the Reserve Bank do enter into a contract with the Imperial Bank for a period of 25 years under which the Imperial Bank for that period shall undertake inter alia agency business of the Reserve Bank at all places where a branch of the Imperial Bank exists, (2) that the Imperial Bank be given the option to subscribe for 30 per cent. of the capital of the Reserve Bank i.e. 1-1 2 crores, (3) in consideration of the performance by the Imperial Bank of India on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India of the functions which the Imperial Bank was performing on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council at the places referred to in clause one above before coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1927, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India a commission calculated on the total of the receipts and disbursement dealt with annually on account of the Government by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

RATE OF COMMISSION.

Such commission shall be one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the first 25[0] crores of such total and one-thirty-second of one per cent. on the remainder, (4) subject to condition that the Imperial Bank of India shall keep open branches not less in number than those existing at the time of the coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1927 the Reserve Bank shall allow the following balances to the Imperial Bank of India at rates of interest hereinafter specified namely (a) during the first five years,—three crores free of interest; (b) during the second five years,—two crores free of interest and at the option of the Imperial Bank of India an amount not exceeding one crore at 2 per cent. per annum, (c) during the third five years,—one crore free of interest and at the option of the Imperial Bank of India an amount not exceeding two crores at two per cent. per annum and (d) during the last 10 years,—at the option of the Imperial Bank of India an amount not exceeding three crores at two per cent. per annum, (5) The Imperial Bank of India shall not without the approval of the Government of India open any branch in substitution for a branch existing at the time this agreement comes into force, (6) for each new branch opened by the Imperial Bank of India with the approval of the Government of India in addition to branches already opened when this agreement comes into force the Imperial Bank of India shall be allowed the following balances free of interest for each branch so opened namely, (a) during the first five years,—three lakhs and (b) during the second five years,—two lakhs."—A.P.

SPECIAL MEETING OF LADIES

CALLED BY MAHATMA.

BANGALORE, Aug. 8.

Mr. Gandhi has called a special meeting of Gujaratis in Bangalore for the purpose of collecting money for the Flood Relief Fund. Response is expected to be good from every quarter.

On the ninth instant a general meeting Gujeratis and Marwaris in Bangalore will be held to collect money and concert measures for relief.—Free Press.

27 VILLAGES STILL UNDER WATER

(Continued from previous page.)

narrowly escaped from being swept away. They after much difficelty, reached the place and fed the people there. At Sahajatalav, a shepherd was surrounded by water on all sides. He was saved, but all his 200 cows were drowned.

HUGE LOSS OF CATTLE.

Some fifty per cent. of houses have collapsed at Sarasla and Amalia also everywhere the people have lost their cattle and crops are destroyed. Farmers are in urgent need of seeds for re-sowing.

The Saurashtra Seva Samiti and the Bhavanagar Danapith Asscition are distributing corn and cloths. Some other agencies and charitable persons are also busy in giving relief to the needy. But it proper care is not taken, overlapping is sure to follow. Co-ordination is the crying need of the hour. Many houses in villages can be repaired, if about 25 rupees be given for each house. Corn and clothes are also required. Corn, if locally purchased, will be cheaper than if it is brought from distant towns or such places as Bombay.

VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

Vakhatpur, Jashapur, and Khun villages in Bhal are almost totally swept away. Everywhere the dead bodies of cattle, mice, serpents squirrels, etc., are found in great number, and if care is not taken to remove them in time, it is feared an epidemic will break out.

At Bhavanagar, different Associations are busy in collecting funds and foods. Even Jain ladies have not lagged behind they have subscribed some 1,200 rupees, though gentlemen of the Jain Community have not still risen to the occasion.

Confectioners of Bhavnagar have sent 20 mounds of "ladus" and "garthias" to Limbdi, and 10 mounds of sweetmeat to Dhandhuka and Dholera for the poor and needy. Goldsmiths have also sent 20 bags of wheat. Mr. Tribhovandas Pragji Patel and other merchants are trying to raise more money. The Mahomedan merchants have started a separate fund.

There was a rumour current for the last few days that a cyclone would sweep away Bhavnagar and the rest of Kathiawar. We are safe. Neither cyclone nor heavy rain have visited Kathiawar during these days. The sky is bright and it is very hot.

PATHETIC ACCOUNT OF HOUSE COLLAPSES

DETAILS OF KATHIAWAR'S SUFFERINGS

(From Our Special Representative.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 8.

According to information received till now, nearly one thousand houses collapsed in villages of Sayala and damage is estimated at nearly Rs. 75,000. Villages of Muli have also suffered. A number of houses have collapsed at Samasar, Hebatpur, Sidhasar, Madhada, Jasapar, Kukada, Nalia, Navania, Chanpar, Limli, Shekhpur, Godavari Digasar, Danawada, Pandwara, Tikar and Nayaka. Damage to Limbdi state villages is estimated at about 7 lakhs. Some 800 houses have collapsed in Chuda state villages. In Viramgam and neighbouring villages about 9000 houses are damaged and some 10000 persons are homeless. At Dholera 300 houses are partially collapsed and total loss is estimated at about a lakh of rupees. At Gadhada about 200 houses are destroyed and 200 families are homeless. At Mandavdhar Gadhali, Adtala, Raniala and other villages around Gadhada, many houses have collapsed and cattle are swept away. Poor and homeless people there are in great distress.

At Wadhawan 24000 houses collapsed, 37 cattle swept away and damage is estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs. At Wadhwan camp 435 houses collapsed, 2 cattle swept away and a loss of Rs. 50000 is estimated. At Joravarnagar 125 houses collapsed, 1 animal swept away and loss of Rs. 35000. At Dhrangadhra 2000 houses collapsed, 145 cattle swept away and loss of Rs. 8 lakhs. At Halvad 1800 houses collapsed, 31 cattle swept away and loss of Rs. 1 lakh. At Muli 900 houses collapsed, 65 cattle swept away and loss of Rs. one lakh at. Shekhpar (Wadhwan) 125 houses collapsed and loss of Rs. 8000. At Godawari (Wadhwan) 90 houses collapsed and loss of Rs. 5000. At Bakarthali 75 houses collapsed and loss of Rs. 4000. At Khamisanu 50 houses collapsed and loss of Rs. 4500. At Dhudhrej nearly 150 houses collapsed and loss of Rs. 8000. The whole village Wadala of Wadhwan State is swept away.

Besides Jhalawad other parts of Kathiawar have also suffered but their loss is very small when compared to Jhalawad and Gujarat. At Rajkot some 400 houses are damaged. At Saradhar 200 houses have collapsed. At Morbi some two hundred houses are destroyed. In almost all villages of Vankaner nearly 60 per cent houses have collapsed. In Jamnagar State, Lalpur and Padadhari have suffered most. Some villages of Porbunder State were flooded. There was heavy rain at Junagadh, Amreli and Jetpur during the cyclone period, but damage is nominal. Those who are in distress are in great need of seeds food and clothing and most of the princes and Mahajans are doing their best to help the poor. At Limbdi, the Thakore Saheb personally supervised all relief measures. There Mr. Mohanlal Mulchand Lagadiwala sheltered in his new house persons who have suffered. Thakoresaheb himself brought untouchables from their locality and sheltered them in the Dharamsala chiefly meant for Brahmins.

27 VILLAGES STILL UNDER WATER.

DISTRESS IN DHOLKA.

AHMEDABAD, August 8.

Information has been received here that about 27 villages of Nalkantha, a paddy growing tract in Dholka Taluka, are still submerged under water. Almost all houses have collapsed. The Ahmedabad District Relief Committee has resolved to advance to these villages, besides affording relief in the shape of corn and clothes, a sum up to Rs. 30,000/ for buying seeds and carrying on agricultural operations. According to the estimate of the Secretary of the Dholka Taluka Congress Committee, 23 deaths have so far taken place in that Taluka owing to the floods—A. P.

POONA CITIZENS RESPONSE.

POONA, Aug. 8.

At a meeting held at Kirkee under the presidentship of Mr. Rajmal Lukmichand, M.L.C., contributions amounting to Rs. 3,000 were announced for the flood relief fund.

An offer has been made by the Poona Central Co-operative Bank, of a loan of three lakhs of rupees to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank for providing a loan for flood relief work.

Mr. S. R. Bhagvat, Secretary of the Poona Local Self-Government Institute, has issued an appeal to local bodies in the Presidency to contribute their quota to the central relief agency.

PENETRATING THE INTERIOR.

A message from the Commissioner, Ahmedabad, dated August 7th, says:—"Touch established with villages in Ahmedanad District, except in parts of Viramgam, Sanand, and Dholka, where the Bhal and Nalkantha tracts are still inaccessible. The Collector is making every effort to penetrate the latter. Otherwise, immediate distress susceptible of relief is obtaining it."—A.P.

OFFICIAL RELIEF MEASURES

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Government of Bombay is taking active measures for flood relief in the stricken areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Dr. Mann and Dr. Burns have gone to Bombay and have been instructed to purchase seeds in as much quantity as required by the Collectors who will distribute the seeds. Dr. Burns will proceed to night for Ahmedamad. The live stock expert has been instructed to purchase as many cattle as needed, and he is making arrangements to get them from Panjrapoles. Four extra men from each of the co-operative and agricultural departments have been deputed to work under the Collectors. The Chief Conservator of Forests has also been instructed to make arrangements for fodder and building materials including bamboos from the neighbouring forests of Panchmahal and north of Thana. The same relief measures are being undertaken for Sind also. The Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Minister of Agriculture, will probably visit Ahmedabad by the 19th.

It is understood the Agricultural Exhibition will most probably be not held this year at Ahmedabad.—A.P.

SIND'S DISTRESSING TALE

ONE LAKH CATTLE DEAD.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 8.

Detailed enquiries into the extent of the damage and distress caused by the recent rains in Lower Sind and Thar and Parkar districts reveal a distressing tale. There has apparently been no loss of life but considerable damage has been done to houses both in towns and villages and to crops in the rice and cotton tracts, to the extent of many lakhs of rupees. The loss of cattle is likely to affect the poor peasant cultivator acutely. It is estimated in zemindari circles that the total loss of agricultural cattle alone must be put at about one lakh of heads in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts.—A.P.

HELP OUR AFFLICTED BRETHREN.

MAHATMA'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

BANGALORE, Aug. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi made a most touching reference to the Gujerat flood disaster in his reply to the address of the Bangalore District Board on Sunday. "It is not my wont," he said, "to refer to matters unconnected with the purpose of the meeting which I am addressing, but with your permission, I will refer to a matter which has possessed my mind. I want your hearts to go out with mine to the people in Gujerat who have been afflicted by a calamity of unprecedented magnitude. Those who have faith in God take such calamities as a scourge of God for our sins. It is well to regard them in that wise for every such visitation keeps the faith in God ever burning in us. The fact, however, is that God alone knows whether such visitations are a punishment or a blessing, a sign of the wrath of God or his infinite mercy. We call him God, the Compassionate and the Merciful, for we know that he who creates has also the right to destroy.

Let us, therefore, take the terrible havoc wrought in Gujarat by floods and rain as an indication of God's mercy. But let us also hail it as an opportunity to cleanse ourselves and an opportunity to sympathies with and help our affilicted brethren. There is only one way of expressing that sympathy viz, of organising collections for the relief of the distressed. I have been asking you to subscribe for khadi. I hope this further demand of mine will not embrass you. I have been ever a beggar and shall go on demanding for many another cause from all who can give. God has given us wealth not that we may keep it, but that we give it away. Man was created for sacrifice and I hope and pray that the people of Mysore will not be wanting in responding to the call I am making upon them. I request every one who can to send his or her contributions either to Vallabhabhai Patel, Ahmedabad, or to any of the many relief agencies started in Bombay and Gujerat or to me."—Free Press.

BLIND

BY SAROJINI NAIDU.

I

I pray you keep my eyes
Till I return one day to Paradise.
Bereaved of you, Beloved, I am blind,
A broken petal drifting in the wind,
A sightless song-bird with a wounded wing,
Forlornly wandering.

II

O Love, now shall I know
If Spring has kindled the high, limpid snow
Into rich crucibles of amethyst,
Or in far meadows lulled in silvermist,
Wild poppies waken to the tender rune
Of the frail, pearl-blue moon?

III

I shall not see alas!
Sumptuous and swift, life's bridal pageants pass,
Or radiant martyr-youth serenely ride
In death's gay cohorts mailed in dazzling pride
Watch mystic hordes assail like pilgrim seas
Time's ageless sanctuaries.

IV

No lambent rays retrieve
The brooding dark in which I grope and grieve,
Banished, remote from the consoling grace,
The wise, compassionate beauty of your face.
When will you call me back to paradise,
Love, to redeem my eyes?

From the "Modern Review."

WHOM TO SEND CONTRIBUTIONS.

The public are requested to kindly send their contributions to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, as soon as possible, to the Honorary Treasurer, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay."

RELIEF TO JAMSHEDPUR.

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 8.

In aid of the Flood Relief Committee, a charity match was organised last evening between North Staffords Reserves and Jamshedpur eleven and the collections amounted to about Rs. 800.

The Steel Company has placed Rs. 5,000 as the first instalment at the disposal of the Relief Committee and Rs. 5,000 have already been subscribed by the public. The Government of Bihar has placed in the hands of the Committee Rs. 1,000. Further help is expected through the endeavours of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum, who took prominent part in organising the Relief Committee.—Free Press.

MADRAS CITIZENS' QUOTA.

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

Profound sympathy with the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawar was expressed at a well-attended public meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon under the auspices of a number of social service organisations in the city. Mr. Justice Venkatsubba Rao presided. A donation of Rs. 1,101 was announced on the spot by Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai, diamond merchants. The sympathy of merchants was conveyed to the meeting.—A.P.

WANTED GOOD CLOTHES ONLY.

The Saurshtra Seva Samiti have issued the following "instructions to charitable persons" desiring to help the flood-stricken persons:—

"Hundreds of clothes are being received for the relief of the helpless people in Gujarat and Kathiawar. We have to remind the people that the clothes given must be tolerably good and clean. Dirty tattered clothes cannot be of any use to the helpless victims.

Those who desire to send corn must send it properly packed in sacks.

Whatever is given must be given after receiving proper receipts from responsible workers of the recognised associations who have undertaken this work of humanity."

DONATIONS TO G. P. S, RELIEF FUND

The following further subscriptions have been received to the flood relief fund started by the Gujarat Prantik Samiti:

Acknowledged previously Rs. 38,247, Sheth Khimji Punja Rs. 1,000, Sheth Manilal Balabhai & Sheth Jotshin bhai Balabhai Rs. 900, Sheth Hakamchand Makanji Rs. 501, Panch of Gol merchants, Poona Rs. 501, Share Bazar Clerks Association Rs. 501, M. Jiwandass & company Rs. 501 Sheth Manmohandas Nemidas & Co. Rs. 500, Sheth Harkissendas Jagjiwandas Rs. 280 Sheth Pepatlal Dharshi Rs. 560 Sheth Balubhai Dahyabhai Jariwala Rs. 201 Sheth Ramanlal Jamnadas Rs. 200 Sheth Ramanlal Jamnadas Rs. 200, in a box through Sthanakvasi & Mangrel Shrimali Samaj & Yuvak Mandal, Rs. 155 Various small sums through Bai Valibhai of Vanita Visram, Bombay Rs. 114-9 Sheth Amritlal Gopalji Rs. 102, Sheth Harkissendas Khushal Rs. 101, Sheth Trikamji Kalyanji Rs. 101, Sheth Nagardas Nanji Rs. 101 Sheth Pranlal Parmanand Rs. 100, various small sums through Valibai of Vanita Vishram, Bombay. Rs. 104 Small collections through various people 418.

Rs. 40,298-1-0, rupees forty-thousand two hundred and ninety-eight, & anna one only.

PLIGHT OF CHUDA.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The undersigned Bombay residents of the Chuda State appeal the philanthropists of Bombay to send in their donations at the following addresses, in order to redress the grievances of the hundreds of starving, homeless and helpless villagers, whose situation is very pitiable.

The recent telegram dated the 2nd inst. sent by one of the volunteers sailed per s.s. "Bahaduri" from Chuda reads as under:—

"REACHED SAFELY ONE THOUSAND HOUSES FALLEN HERE HUMAN BEING SAFE" RATILAL.

Instantaneous measures are urgently required to be taken to send immediate help to save the people from further distresses:

(1) Kalubhai Dosabhai, C/o Chhaganlal Pitamberdas, Cathedral Street.

(2) Gandhy Chhotalal Sukhlal Tarwala, Marwadi Bazar.

(3) Nanjibhai Jethabhai, Share Bazar.

(4) Vanmalidas Gulab Chand Topiwala, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

PLIGHT OF THIKARIAMATH (PADRA).

On 26th last the River Dhadhar overflowed and Thikaria Math village being near the river, water came rushing in it and for three days and nights continuously the village was submerged. Almost all the houses collapsed rendering more than 150 persons quite homeless and starving.

They have nothing to eat and no clothings. Immediate help is urgently required to save their lives. Those who are desirous of helping may send it to the Headman of the village, Thikaria Math, (via Padra).

HELP TO CHAROTAR AND KAIRA DIST

The Patidars have collected Rs. 10,000. They purchased four waggons of rice and "Dal". These waggons have been attached to passenger trains and dispatched through the Central Relief Fund Committee. One waggon is dispatched at Vasad (for Borsad), another at Anand, two at Petlad (for Borsad and Petlad districts).

MITE OF MAUKTIE CASTE.

The Joint meeting of Shri Mauktie Aikyaniketan, Shri Olpad Seva Mandal and Maukti Yuvak Mandal, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Balubhai Himatram collected Rs. 319/- for the Gujarat Kathiawar relief fund and further decided as under:—(1) To request other members of the caste to contribute in the fund. (2) To pay the proceeds of the fund to the Fund raised by the Congress Committee here, and (3) to send Messrs. Ramanlal. K. Vamdatta Pradumanrai. J. Munsiff, Nandashanker, and Balram K. Joshi to render their services in the flood

(Continued on next page.)

WORTH WRITING IN GOLDEN LETTERS

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

POPULAR TRIBUTE TO THE RULER

MYSORE, Aug. 8.

Characterising His Highness the Maharaja's rule extending over quarter of century as worth writing in letters of gold the people of Mysore offered their heartfelt homage to their Sovereign at a special durbar to-day. Distinguished visitors numbering about 1,500, included Pandit Motilal Nehru, and a large number of European and Indian guests. Sir Puttanna Chetty represented the people's address in an ornamented silver casket mounted with gold and diamonds, along with a valise of exquisite workmanship.

MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE.

His Highness, attired in Royal robes graciously acknowledged the address and gave his message to his people. The message runs as follows:—

"My beloved people, it gives me the deepest pleasure to receive this address from you, and I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to my Throne and person that you have so eloquently expressed. I thank God, who has blessed Mysore so abundantly in material ways that He has blessed her also with a sincere, modest, liberal-minded and industrious people, and I thank my people themselves, my Government and officers, that by their hearty co-operation for the good of Mysore, they have earned for it the name of a model State, a signal proof of appreciation of which we have just received from the Supreme Government. I pray that we may all be assisted in year to come to work together in a spirit of brotherhood for the same good end, so that, with efficient administration, increased facilities for agriculture, industries and commerce, and equal opportunities for all

GOVT TO RUN KHADI DEPOTS

PATNA, Aug. 8.

Mr. Ramnarain Singh has given notice of a resolution for the Assembly recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to start khadi depots in each provincial capital with branches in each district therein for the manufacture and sale of khadi under the entire management of the local Congress Committee and to set apart at least one crore of rupees for the purpose in the next budget.—Free Press.

we may devote our common energies to raising Mysore to a level with the foremost countries of the world. It is my earnest desire that this spirit of brotherhood should be extended to the continuous improvement of the conditions of those who are less fortunate than ourselves, remembering that all communities alike are members of my people and children of our country. I pray that a similar spirit may extend itself towards the dumb creation and that we may see animals, and especially those we hold sacred, treated with ever increasing consideration for the feelings which they cannot express, and I appeal specially to the rising generation to hold before themselves always the ideal of brotherhood and good citizenship so that when they come to fill our places, they may continue in all good ways to advance and increase the welfare of our beloved motherland. Finally, I send my loving greetings to each one of my dear people with a heart full of solicitude for their happiness. With unceasing effort, I shall, while life lasts, endeavour to promote their welfare and prosperity, and I pray that God may give me light and strength to achieve this the supreme object of my life and rule."—A.P.

MYSOREAN'S CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 8.

Mysoreans in Calcutta celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the Maharajah's ascension to the gadi with Professor Radhakrishnan in the chair last night.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing its most loyal and respectful congratulations to His Highness and conveying its heartfelt and prayerful wishes for His Highness long life and Prosperity.

A special dinner has been arranged by the South Indian Club in commemoration of the event.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE BROAD CASTED

MYSORE, Aug. 8.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's reply to the people's address was read throughout the State to-day at special durbars at the same time as when His Highness spoke at Mysore.—A.P.

27 VILLAGES STILL UNDER WATER

(Continued from previous page.)

stricken districts under the instruction of the Congress authorities.

TAMBAKANTA FUND.

Under the guidance of the Tambakanta, Yarn and Metal Merchants' Association, Bombay, efforts were made during the last week-end to organise a Relief Fund and as a result, the Yarn and Metal dealers and brokers have started a fund called "Shri Tambakanta Gujerat and Kathiawar Relief Fund" and uptil now a substantial sum well near Rs. 40,000/- has already been collected. To utilize this Fund, in the appropriate and satisfactory way an influential Managing Committee has been appointhe and a Special Volunteer Corps of about 25 Volunteers has been organised and it is arranged that a batch of three Volunteers, in all seven Batches, will leave Bombay during this week and will visit each Division assigned to them and thus the Volunteers will reach all the seven Divisions in Gujerat and Kathiawar and will try to meet as ar as possible the needs of the sufferers. The Dealers and Brokers have been working very hard and have been showing unbounded enthusiasm towars this much needed Relief Work.

SEEDS MERCHANTS' HELP'

Under the auspices of the "Seeds Trading Association" a subeription list for relief of those distressed on account of the recent heavy rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar is started and upto the time of writing this the list gives a total of abont Rs. 4,000/-, this Association giving its humble quota of Rs. 501/-.

RICE MERCHANTS HELP.

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association at its meeting held on the 3rd instant resolved to express deep sense of sorrow for the lives which have been lost in the floods areas of Gujerat and Kathiawar and while expressing its sympathy with the sufferers of both the Provinces donate a sum of Rs. 5,000/- towards their relief. as per following distribution:—

(1) Rs. 2,500/- Relief fund opened under auspices of Messrs Khimji Visram Co., and other merchants.
(2) Rs. 1,000/- Amritlal D. Seth, Kathiawar Relief Fund. (3) Rs. 1,000/- Central Flood Relief Fund opened under auspices of the Citizens of Bombay.

GUJERAT KATHIAWAR RELIEF FUND

A meeting of the Shree Jain Marwadi Oswal Panchayat to administrate fund for relief in Gujarat and Kathiawar was held at Sheth Ganeshlal Sobhagmal's Pedhi and about Rs. 6,000/- wer collected and 6 Volunteers under the guidance of Mr. Lunkaranji with necessaries and the amount were sent in the affected areas.

HOSIERY MERCHANTS' HELP.

13,000 pieces of under-vests have been sent by the Hosiery merchants of Bombay, both Hindus and Mahomedans, to Broach, Borsad, Anand and Nadiad.—A.P.

A WARNING

Mr. S. S. Navare, B.A. has gone to Gujarat to organise Relief Work on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha. With a batch of workers under him he will work there in co-operation with other organisations doing this kind of work. His address will be c/o Hindu Sabha, Kareli Bag, Baroda.

The Sabha is making arrangements in Bombay for house to house collection of money, clothes, corn, cooking utensils etc. But as the work is urgent and as there is want of sufficient volunteers, it is impossible to go to each and every chawl for this purpose. Those, therefore, who want to help in some way or the other should kindly communicate the desire to this effect, to one of the following addresses so that the Sabha can send a man to them to take away things from them. They are requested to write their address in details. Only postal address will not enable the man to find out the place soon.

Nothing should be given to this man unless all the things with the signature of the donor are duly entered in the book to be kept with the man with an authority from the Secretary of the Sabha or from Mr. Navare. Receipts will be given for money in cash. sums exceeding Rs. 5 should be sent directly to one of the following addresses:

(1) Secretary, Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha Hari Building Custom House Road, Fort, (2) Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, near Kabutarkhana Bhuleswar, (3) Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, Secretary Hindu Sabha Matunga Branch, Poibavdi, Kondaji Building Parel.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The third list of subscriptions is as noted below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Cash subscriptions already announced	2,22,481	0	0
Through Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal as under:—	8,412	0	0
The Kariana Bazar Assocn. Rs. 2,500			
Seth Ranchhoddas Purshotam das Rs. 500			
Seth Savailal Premchand Rs. 500			
Seth Ratanji Jivandas Rs. 500			
Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal Rs. 500			
Seth Khattau Vallabhdas & Co. Rs. 501			
Seth Dadaji Dhagji and Co. Rs. 501			
Seth Harakchand Shivji Rs. 300			
Seth Lakhmichand Vassonji Rs. 351			
Seth Laiji Godhu Rs. 251			
Seth Virjivandas Hirji Rs. 151			
Seth Mavji Sunderji Rs. 251			
Seth Lalji Lakhmidas Rs. 101			
Seth Trikamdas Damji Rs. 101			
Seth Ratansey Trikamji Rs. 75			
Seth Devchand Manekchand Rs. 51			
Seth Abdul Hussein Isaji Rs. 25			
Seth Keshavlal Vaghji Rs. 500			
Seth Gurudinsingh Gulabsingh Rs. 100			
Seth Copa'ji Chapsey Rs. 101			
Bhatt Magandal Oevshankar Rs 200			
Seth Navnitlal Savailal Rs. 151			
Seth Ranchoddas M. Kanani Rs. 101			
Total Rs. 8,412			
The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Assocn.	5,001	0	0
Through Mrs. Lila Munshi as under:—	7,151	0	0
No. 1 Sheth Manmohandas) Kahandas			
,, 2. Sheth Gordhandas T. Mangaldas			
,, 3. Sheth Mangaldas V. Desai			
Trustees of late Sheth Khandas Naranias Charities Rs. 2,500			
Dr. P T. Patel Rs. 500			
Mr. H B Gazdar Rs. 100			
Prof. K. T. Shah Rs. 51			
Total Rs. 3,151			
The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Assocn.	3,000	0	0
Messrs. K. & J. Cooper	3,000	0	0
Messrs W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd.	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Drennan and Co.	1,001	0	0
Messrs. Batlivala and Karani	501	0	0
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co.	500	0	0
Seth Paramanandas Ratanji	500	0	0
Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, C.I.E.	500	0	0
The Indian Staff of Messrs. Toya Menka Kaisha	936	8	0
Manekial P. Ruwala	200	0	0
Messrs. Matulal Atmaram and Gangadas Atmaram	151	0	0
Messrs. D. P. Gajjar and Co.	101	0	0
Mr. Indranarayan Bijmohanlal	101	0	0
A Zoroastrian	101	0	0
Mr. Maulal D. Nanavati	100	0	0
Dr. Nagindas Manekial	100	0	0
Mr. Douglas Forrest	75	0	0
The Staff of the Union Bank of India Ltd.	61	0	0
Total	*2,50,774	8	0
Add Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons (omitted in previous list)	1	0	0
Total	*2,50,775	8	0

This excludes subscriptions in kind as announced already.

SUBSCRIPTION IN KIND.

Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Laliee, M.L.C., 50 cases of matches containing 10 gross matches in each case.

CORRECTIONS.

The following corrections with regard to Lists No. 1 and 2 already published, should be noted:—

(1) Messrs. Premchand Roychand Sons' should be Rs. 5,001 instead of Rs. 5,000 as published in the first list.

(2) Mr. Byramji Dossabhoy Mama, Rs. 1,000 should read as "In sacred memory of late Mr. Byramji Dossabhoy Mama Rs. 1,000".

The fourth list is as under:—

	Rs.,	a.	P.
Subscriptions (in cash) Already announced	2,50,775	8	0
Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia	3,000	0	0
In sacred memory of the late Seth Oothamchand Suvchand by his nephew Mr. T. K. Suvchand	2,001	0	0
Mr. J G. Ridland	500	0	0
Dr. R. Row, M.D.,	500	0	0
The Office Staff of the Khattau Makanji Spg. and Weaving Co., Ltd. and Seth Mulraj Khattau and from other sympathisers	351	0	0
Mr. Maneckji H. Patel	301	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Little and and Co.	224	12	0
The staff of Messrs. Crompetons (Bombay) Ltd.	125	0	0
The local staff of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnott and Co.	121	0	0
Mr. S. C. Barrierjee	101	0	0
Messrs C. C. Wakefield and Co. Ltd.	100	0	0
Dr. Kurshed Behramji. L.M. &S. (Surat)	100	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Thakurdas and Co. Solicitors	51	0	0
Rev. Malelu, The Hume Memorial Church	20	0	0
Mr Himmatlal Damoderdas Shah	20	0	0
Mr. Sunderlal, Bhukhandas			

(Continued on next Page.)

GUJARAT'S PITEOUS APPEAL.

Gujarat, the Garden of India was turned into a large sheet of water, by disastrous floods. Thousands of persons have been rendered homeless on account of the submersion of numberless houses. A piteous appeal proceeds from helpless men, homeless women and orphaned children. The wider public know but a portion of the woes of the unfortunate flood-stricken people since heart-rending appeal from help pours daily, almost hourly from remote villages. Within the living memory Gujarat was never overtaken by a calamity such as the present one The duty of every man and woman to help his or her countrymen in distress is plain and imperative.

THE MISSING DOCUMENTS

(Continued from page 7.)

C.S. and for about 3 months in the middle of 1924 he acted as Secretary to the Government and also as Deputy Director, Development Department. He produced the file of the surplus steel bars in 1925. There were certain rates settled for the sale of these bars. At that time there was a very little demand for these goods viz., sheel bars, British standard specification. Continental steel was not made to any particular specifications as far as he knew.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH HAMID.

He knew Mr. Hamid. In June 1925 he had a discussion with Hamid with regard to the disposal of surplus bars. The housing programme was suspended at that time. Hamid told witness that very little business was expected to be done with regard to the disposal of the bars. Witness suggested to Hamid to invite tenders for the disposal of the bars. Tenders were received for the whole lot at Rs. 85 per ton and at Rs. 111-4 for six different sizes for a certain quantity. Mr. Seymour Lynn offered Rs. 100 per ton excluding 7/8 in. bars subject to 2 per cent. commission. He knew one Mr. Trivedi making a verbal offer. He could not say whether it was Mr. G. B. Trivedi or his brother. Another offer was made by one Mr. Parekh for Rs. 100 per ton with 2 1/2 per cent. commission which was accepted by Sir Lawless Hepper. Witness did not know Parekh but Hamid used to bring him to the office to put through the writing. As Parekh did not turn up afterwards Manek Chand Jivraj and Co. offered for the whole lot at Rs. 102/8 per ton which was accepted. Mr. Harvey who had returned from leave at the time came to the witness and asked him what the whole thing was about. This was about 20th of October 1925. The total quality of surplus goods was 2400 tons.

"MY WORLD IS OUTSIDE COURT."

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said his connection with the Development Department started from July 1924. The bars were put up for sale owing to suspension of the programme. There was a very remote chance of the revival of the programme.

Mr. Velinkar at this stage objected to putting of the question whether the programme was curtailed or suspended.

Mr. Nariman said he had put the question to allay the public feeling.

Mr. Velinkar: We do not care a button for the outside world.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Velinkar's world is the Court, my world is outside the Court (laughter).

WRONG SIZE BARS ORDERED.

Continuing witness said a part of the surplus was due to the ordering of wrong sizes of bars.

Witness was shown questions and answers in the Legislative Council put by Mr. G. B. Trivedi whether wrong size bars were ordered to which reply was given in the negative. Another reply was given later on that wrong bars were ordered by mistake.

Witness admitted that the replies were inconsitent. He also agreed that there was a Government memorandum at the time the reply was given to Mr. Trivedi that no wrong size bars were ordered, to the effect that too many wrong size bars were ordered and therefore action should be taken.

MR. HARVEY ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY.

When a question was put in the Council it was referred to the Development Department. No enquiry was made with regard to the mistake in ordering of the bars but ultimately Mr. Harvey accepted the responsibility for whatever had occurred. Witness could not explain why 5/8 in. and 7/8 in. steel bars were ordered in large quantities. Witness took things as they were. The minimum rates of sales of steel bars were fixed on the recommendation of Mr. Harvey. From October 1924 to July 1925 there were very few offers acceptable to the Development Department and from July to October 1925 about 100 tons of bars were sold. Within two days after Mr. Harvey's arrival, the whole lot was disposed of to Manekchand Jivraj and Co. This firm was introduced to the witness by Mr. Harvey. The Development Department was anxious to get rid of the surplus stock as soon as they got a reasonable offer.

The offer was closed on the 20th October 1925 and Manekchand was asked to deposit Rs. 20,000 the same day. He did not know of any offer of a broker named Mr. Anderson to sell the entire lot of surplus steel bars within six months at the rate fixed by Government which would make a difference of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per ton. Mr. Velinkar objected to a question said it was waste of time.

Mr. Nariman: The whole prosecution is waste of time and money.

The Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to day.

SELECTED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
IN DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St. Fort, BOMBAY.

T. U. CONGRESS FEDERATION

SERIES OF LIVELY INCIDENTS.

DISSENSION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL DELEGATES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—The Congress of International Federation of Trade Unions concluded after a series of lively incidents. Strong exception was taken at the outset several delegates to take part in the Presidential address of Mr. Purcell, a Member of the House of Commons in which he extolled the Bolsheviks. The speech was regarded as an attempt to bring the Soviet into the Federation. Later the British Secretary of the Executive accused his Continental colleagues of the intriguing against the British representatives, and read a letter alleged to have been written by M. Oudegeest of Holland, the Principal Secretary of the Committee, to M. Jouhaux of France, Vice-President, urging a counter-attack against the proposal for admission of Russian trade unions.

The outcome has been that M. Oudgeest has unexpectedly resigned the Secretaryship. Dissension between the English and Continental delegates reached the climax at the final sitting when the Continental delegates ousted Messrs. Purcell and Brown from the office and headed by Germans elected Mr. Hicks in place of the former (the President is by regulations British) despite strenuous British objection. These incidents generally marked the success of the Right wing of the Congress over the Left, of which the British form an advanced section.—Reuter.

AERO CLUB FOR INDIA?

SIR VICTOR'S VENTURE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The "Morning Post" of London, according to a special message received by the "Englishman" of Calcutta says that Sir Victor Sassoon, with Squadron-Leader Impey, has left London for Simla with the object of establishing an Aero Club of India, and co-ordinating the activities of the flying clubs of Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay.

The same correspondent adds that an interesting development in broadcasting is promised within the next few months, by which listening-in can be combined with television.

The apparatus is now being completed, which, it is hoped, will enable wireless listeners to see the head and shoulders of the broadcaster as he delivers his programme from a broadcasting station.

Announcement is also made of a further development in the beam system of transmitting wireless messages, which points to the substitution on the place of the Morse signals hitherto in use of the high speed transmission of photographed messages.

It is understood that the new system will reproduce the actual handwriting of the sender and this will be transmitted overseas at the rate of 600 words a minute.

HINDU WOMAN EMBRACES ISLAM

Tarabai (30) a Hindu woman appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday and made a declaration that she had embraced Islam in the Jumma Musjid of her own free will and accord. She had, she stated, lost her husband two years ago, and was in a destitute condition.

27 VILLAGES STILL UNDER WATER

(Continued from previous page.)

Chinuwala	10	0	0
Total	2,58,301	4	0

(Rupees two hundred and fifty eight thousand three hundred and one annas four.)

*This total excludes subscriptions in and already announced.

5th List.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash subscriptions already published	2,58,301	4	0
Seth Ramnarain Harnundrai	5,000	0	0
Messrs. Langley and Co. in memory of late Seth Ratanji Muljee by his son Seth Govindji Ratanji	1,001	0	0
The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly and Co., Ltd.	1,000	0	0
Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai	501	0	0
Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	500	0	0
The Staff of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	500	0	0
Messrs. Patel Brothers	500	0	0
The Staff of the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay	350	0	0
Mr. Ratilal Goverdhandas Parekh	251	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.	217	0	0
In Memory of Pranjivandas Narandas Purshotamdas	201	0	0
Messrs. D. N. Dinshaw and Navalsa Cursetji Patel	201	0	0
Mr. N. V. Mandlik	201	0	0
Mr. D. R. Mobedjee from Kirkee	200	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd.	154	8	0
Messrs Wadilal Punamchand and Sons	151	0	0
Mr. Dwarkadas Bhaidas Daftari	101	0	0
Dr. De Monte	101	0	0
The Dharmavijaya Printing Press (Mr. Bhogilal Maneklal Patel)	100	0	0
Messrs. Brumner Mond and Co. (India) Ltd.	100	0	0
Mr. D. H. Vakil	100	0	0
Mr. P. D. Advani	100	0	0
Baby Lakshmibehn Dwarkadas Daftari	51	0	0
Mrs. Tarabai Jagmohandas Chabildas Merchant	51	0	0
Mr. R. R. Nabar	50	0	0
Diwali Greeting Fund	50	0	0
Messrs. Heatly and Gresham Ltd.	30	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. Dhanjishaw H. Patel (Poona)	25	0	0
Children of Seth Varjivandas Saraiya	25	0	0
Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi	25	0	0
Mr. V. S. Sarma	21	0	0
Total	*2,72,659	12	0

*This excludes subscriptions in kind already announced.

LIST NO. 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Collections already announced	2,72,659	12	0
The Bombay Bullion Exchange	5,001	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir	2,000	0	0
Messrs. Currimbhoy Laljee Sajan and Co.	1,001	0	0
Mr. D. N. Sirur (N. Sirur and Co.)	1,000	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Kanga	1,000	0	0
Mr. D. F. Mulla	1,000	0	0
Mr. M. C. Seta'wad	1,000	0	0
The National City Bank of New York	1,000	0	0
Mr. V. M. Pakvasa	750	0	0
Mr. Gulabchand Chhaganlal	501	0	0
Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co.	500	0	0
Mr. Sorabji O. Oomrigar	500	0	0
Mr. Chhaganlal Dayabhai	500	0	0
Bai Rambhabai wife of Mr. Narbheram Gopalji	301	0	0
Mr. Narbheram Gopalji	201	0	0
Mr. Varjivandas Narandas Mehta	151	0	0
Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Pathak	111	0	0
"Anonymous"	105	0	0
Messrs. Dattoobhai Ibrahim and Sons	101	0	0
Mr. Gangadas Motilal Sethna (In memory of his later mother Bai Manekbai)	101	0	0
Messrs. Kanji Lakhmichand and Maganlal Popatbhai	101	0	0
In Memory of my late wife Savithagouri by Mr. Varjivandas N. Mehta	101	0	0
Private Charity Trust, through Mr. S. O. Oomrigar	100	0	0
Mr. V. N. Chandvarkar	100	0	0
The Staff of the Bharat Spg. and Wvg. Co., Itd	100	0	0
The Sukhsagur Hindu Lodge and its boarders and Lodgers	100	0	0
Mr. Thakurdas Pranjivandas (through Mr. Mogatlal Lalbhai of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.)	100	0	0
Messrs. Samuel Fitze and Co. Ltd.	50	0	0
"A Parsee Sympathiser"	50	0	0
Tenants of the Swaminarayan Bg. 3rd Bhoiwada	47	1	0
Mr. Gopaldas Damoderdas	25	0	0
Mr. Damoderdas Thakurdas	10	0	0
Mr. Amritlal Premchand Mehta	7	0	0
Mrs. Salinibai Shankerrao Karkanis through Mr. S. P. Karkanis	5	0	0
Total	*2,90,379	13	0

*This excludes collections in kind already announced.

The seventh list of subscriptions to the Central Flood Relief Committee Fund is as under:—

Contributions already announced.	2,90,379-12-0
Mr. Narayan Parashram.	101-0-0
Mr. W. T. Owen	50-0-0
Messrs. Bhaidas Maganlal and Co.	101-0-0
Personal clerks to Hon. Members and Ministers, Bombay Government, through Mr. Motiram Advani.	35-0-0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union.	201-0-0
Employees of the Bombay Club through Mr. Murdock	60-0-0
Mr. Pitamberdas B. Advani	50-0-0
Mr. F. J. Mills	100-0-0
'Jarthosthi' in sacred memory of his father mother and brothers.	51-0-0
From the children of a poor "Jarthostxi" in sacred memory of their departed elders.	51-0-0
Messrs. Ratanshi Assaria and Co.	1,501-0-0
Staff of the Presidency Mills Co. Ltd.	86-0-0
Messrs. Karamsey Ramji and Sons.	1,000-0-0
Mr. C. B. Nanavaty	1,000-0-0
Mr. Vevaina	1,000-0-0
Mr. H. R. Wadia	115-0-0
Mr. Darashaw P. Nanavaty.	201-0-0
Total	Rs. 2 96,082-13-0

GUJERAT AND KATHIAWAR FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Gujerat and Kathiawar flood Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 9,407-9-0 (including the sum of Rs. 2,159-5-0 previously acknowledged). The donations of Rs. 100 and over are given below:—

Mr. Tulsidas Parikh	Rs. 100-0-0
Mr. Hariprasad A. Desai	Rs. 200-0-0
A. Sahakari Mitra	Rs. 500-0-0
Mr. C. P. P.	Rs. 100-0-0
Mr. V. B. Gokhale.	Rs. 100-0-0
The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar	Rs. 250-0-0
Trustees of Mr. Gangadas Manordas	Rs. 250-0-0
Bai Mangubai widow of Jamnadas Laxmidas Mody	Rs. 100-0-0

HELP FROM BOMBAY MARWARIS.

RELIEF TO JAMBUSAR PEOPLE.

BROACH, Aug. 7, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Jambusar Taluka Congress Committee, writes that the Bombay Sanatan Dharma Marwari Agarwalla Sabha has sent for immediate relief 130 maunds of grain, 160 maunds of cotton seeds, 200 dhotis, 50 shirts, 100 saris, and 250 dhonshas. Most of the above have already been distributed among the distressed. The Congress Committee, the Secretary writes, is very thankful for the aforesaid relief, and appeals that such further help should be immediately sent.—A. P.

597 DEPRESSED CLASS VOTERS IN BROACH.

BROACH, Aug. 7, (By Mail).

11,425 voters have been registered for the next municipal election which is to take place, as recommended by the present General Board, on the 19th proximo (subject to Government's sanction). Of this number 597 are of the depressed classes, who have been given seats for the first time on the Municipal Board, 3,065 are Mahomedans, and 7,763 are non-Mahomedans.—A. P.

EARN Rs.10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S" Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize.

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

Who will be the winners in the Harwood League match between the Police and "The Times" on Thursday, 11th instant?

The answer to this question must reach this office on or before the Thursday noon.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

BROACH TO START PRIMARY COMPULSORY EDUCATION

BROACH, Aug. 7, (By Mail).

The General Board of the Broach City Municipality has passed a resolution that the scheme of compulsory primary education as sanctioned by the Government be put into effect from the 1st proximo and the Municipality is a taking a census of primary school going children, which census will be ready in about ten days.—A. P.

DETAILS OF HAVOC IN BARODA.

THE STATE HELP

(From a Correspondent.)

PALEJ, Aug. 8.

Mr. Chimanlal Chhotalal, captain of the Jain Swayam Sevak Mandal has received a report of the damage caused by the flood from Rao Bahadur Nayab Diwan Saheb Govindbhai Hathibhai Baroda. Mr. Chimanlal Chhotalal saw the Nayab Diwan Saheb on Saturday and he willingly supplied details as follows:—

The number of houses in Baroda is 24,000 out of which 2040 fell down totally. 2,000 are damaged more or less. Owing to the falling of houses, sixty men succumbed. 150 men drowned from outside villages are found near Baroda. Help for the destitute had been received from the State as follows:—Rs. 50,000 corn and clothes free for the poor; two lacs of rupees as a loan without interest for building houses; Rs. 25 000 as charity fund from the public and still the fund is increasing to about Rs. 50,000. Ten rupees are being given to each poor person for building a house from this charity fund.

A co-operative society is established for giving money at 4 per cent. to men who want to build houses.

BIJAPUR'S QUOTA

BIJAPUR, Aug. 8.

At a public meeting held under the presidentship of the Collector an influential committee was formed to collect money for the Gujerat relief fund at least to the extent of Rs. 5,000.—Free Press.

GOVT. RELIEF TO AFFECTED AREAS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

The Government of Bombay have authorised the Collectors of the affected areas in Gujerat to distribute by way of gratuitous relief as much as they think necessary, in anticipation of sanction. The Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira have each, so far, distributed Rs. 20,000, and the Collector of Broach District has distributed Rs. 5,000 by way of gratuitous relief. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. one lakh to be advanced as tagavi in each of the districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad, and of Rs. 45,000 in Broach District—A.P.

WAGONS FALL INTO STREAM.

RAILWAY DERAILMENT IN BURMA

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

At half-past nine on the morning of August 6th, an up train derailed on the bridge at 384 miles from Rangoon, between Shimzu and Mandala. Thirteen wagons were derailed of which six fell into the stream. Both lines were blocked but none were injured. Single line working was restored at 9-30 on the seventh.—A. P.

FATAL BUS ACCIDENT IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

An accident took place yesterday to a motor bus carrying passengers between Nadiad and Mehmedabad. The bus overturned, one person being killed on the spot and three persons being injured. —A.P.

ORGANISING RELIEF MEASURES

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

A public meeting is to be held here this evening to consider the steps to be taken to help the thousands of farmers in Gujarat who have been rendered homeless.

A committee of Mahomedans has been formed in Ahmedabad to raise a fund and organise relief for the Mahomedans of the city and district who are in distress.

The Panch Kuva Cloth Market Association has resolved sanctioning Rs. 10,000 for selling seeds to farmers in the affected areas at a cheap rate and Rs. 5,000 for distributing corn free.—A.P.

A MEETING OF MAN

KATHIAWAD CITIZENS' GREAT GATHERING.

(BY F. K.)

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall has known many a great meeting. But seldom in its life has this beautiful hall echoed to the words of so touching a meeting of man as was held there last night under the auspices of the Saurashtra Seva Samiti. The heart of Kathiawad was laid bare in this meeting. And here was the true voice not of Kathiawad alone but of all mankind. There was here a note of simplicity under suffering that rang clear and true because it was the note of the human soul in all its tragic power of poetry. There was noticed here the bare simplicity of the human heart. Only the true voice of human suffering and the simple outpouring of unvarnished and ungarnished sympathy. Khaddar and poetry, the pure language of Gujarat and poetry, the unadorned, unsophisticated and unmannered expression of the human spirit—and poetry. That was the note.

"MY EVIL 'KARMA.'"

A frail, modest man who has seen great things and known the greatness of man, Amratlal Sheth has a message big with truth. Here is a man who six years ago raised the cry for Kathiawad, for the "poorest and the lowliest and the lost" saying there were none to weep, none to serve, none to fight for Kathiawar. Out of that cry came the Saurashtra Seva Samiti. And to-day, with the succouring instinct of that Samiti, Amratlal Sheth once more raises his begging bowl before Bombay. "It was my misfortune," he says, "that I was not on the spot in Kathiawad to share the agonies o fmy brothers." Very soon however, he 'was' on the spot with his brave band of volunteers. And as if the hardships, he has gone through were not enough, he says, "It is my evil 'karma' that I had no part in the sufferings of my brothers. But if you will give me the funds I will return to Kathiawad atonce."

AN EPIC TALK.

When the volunteers return to Bombay said Amratlal Sheth, they will bring an epic tale of the suffering and the heroism of the simple peasants of Bhaal and Dholka Talukas whose all has been swept away, all but their high spirit. But Amratlal's own narrative is epic enough. What a tale of heroism it is!

NOT A FAIRYTALE.

There was once a village in Bhaal—only a very few days ago. To-day it is no more. For three days and nights it rained there without a moment's break. The flood came higher and higher. Men, women and children took shelter on the roofs of their huts. The flood came on. The roofs went down. Men, women and children took shelter on poles, trees and whatever still kept its head above the raging waters. For three days and nights they sat on their awful perches wet, cold, shivering, without food and water. The cries of the children became unbearable. Someone spoke of a little hidden store of bread. Perhaps it had been washed away in the torrent. Undaunted by the 'perhaps' a brave man plunged into the flood, swam to the place where the little store of bread still lay hidden and brought it to the starving children. The men and women dragged out a fourth day without food or rest. On the fifth day, the waters began to subside and the people lay themselves down to die when help arrived. God had remembered them. Some brave peasants of the neighbourhood imagining their plight had floated down rafters holding precious provisions! Their little goods had been swept away but their lives were saved.

STARTING LIFE ON RS. 25.

And now thanks to Amratlal Sheth these brave peasants are being given Rs. 25 to start life all over again. Starting life with a clean slate and Rs. 25 cash is a heroic venture but what it is to those who he touched the very depths and heights of life and death?

PROTECTION FOR MILLS.

(Continued from page 6.)

cessary for us—Mill Agents—to use as much as possible, mill stores and appliances made in India.

SUPPORT SWADESHI MILL STORES.

It is not necessary for me to specify all these by names. The substitution of cocoanut oil or castor oil by mineral oils is a case in point; and we must perform penance by substituting wheat or maize flour for sago and farina Indian tallow and oils for Austrian mutton tallow. I can multiply such instances, but they are too well known to my friends. At present, some of the Indian products may be defective, but a little encouragement will standardize and nationalize these smaller industries, even as the mill industry has been standardized.

In short, I want an extensive and intensive campaign of Swadeshi to be carried on throughout the country, and I want the Mill Agents not to be silent spectators but active participants. The campaign must be well thoughtout, with a view to shunt out imports that are not required, and with a view to the creation in this country of 'Wealth' as understood by Western political economy. The husbanding of our resources may also require the patronizing of Indian banks and Indian insurance companies as also the employment of Indian talent. If this indirectly means boycott, we need not fight shy of it. The higher interests of India require that we should conserve all our resources in such a way that the imports should gradually decline, and exports should slowly go up, thus creating a balance of trade in India's favour such as it will be impossible for any human agency to disturb. That will be real protection—a protection achieved by the united efforts of the whole nation—a protection which will not depend on the sweet will of Lancashire—and a protection which will bring to the mills as well as to the cottages real and abiding prosperity. Amen.

(To Be Continued).

MR. RAMDAS DISAPPROVES

CONSEQUENCES OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

SWARAJIST MOTION IN CONSEQUENTIAL.

MADRAS, Aug. 6 (By Mail.)

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu has issued the following statement to the Associated Press regarding the proposed no-confidence motion in the Madras Ministry:—

The vote of no-confidence proposed to be brought up before the Madras Legislative Council is really of a two-fold nature. While Mr. Ramachandra Reddi bases in his motion on personal grounds against the existing Ministry, Mr. Satyamurthi's motion on behalf of the Congress Party is an impersonal one which raises the issue of dyarchy and no more. Let us see what each involves.

The former motion may not be supported by the Swarajists as they have a motion of their own on a broad and impersonal issue. Then there remains only the Swarajist motion of no-confidence which is an attack upon dyarchy and not upon the Ministers. Even if it is certain that neither motion has a chance of success, it is possible that the second may command the support of the majority of the elected members of the Council, that is, of about fifty. If such a thing happens, what should be the duty of Ministers? Should they resign? If Mr. Ramachandra Reddi's motion were passed there would be no two opinions in the matter—they would be bound to resign.

But if the Swarajists' motion succeeds it is only dyarchy that is condemned and not the Ministers. How could the Ministers who have deliberately come to work dyarchy feel compelled to resign on a vote which condemns the system that they have already pledged themselves to work? I am afraid there is no obligation either legal or moral imposed on the Ministers to resign or any constitutional impropriety in not resigning places which they have accepted irrespective of the Congress ideals which they never adopted and to which they did not subscribe in their election pledges to their voters.—A. P.

It is announced that the competitive examination for Probationary Railway Accountants which was hitherto held every year in November will hereafter be held in May.—A.P.

The Secunderabad authorities have taken measures and have appealed to the people to take precautions to check spread of plague which is suspected to have broken out in the Tobacco Bazar, a long and narrow lane, where heavy business done.—Free Press.

The citizens of Rajapur at a public meeting passed a resolution congratulating His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on the silver jubilee of his reign.—Free Press.

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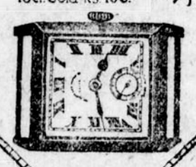

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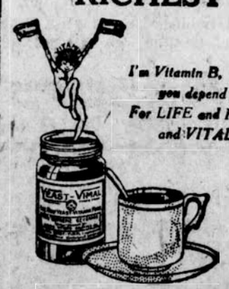

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ANNUAL CHAPTER OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS' REPORT

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The Railway Board have published reports by their Government Inspectors of inquiries into the accidents which occurred during the half year ending the 31st March 1927. The accidents were four in number. The first was a derailment of the Bombay Mail at Amritsar on the North-Western Railway, on the 9th October last. The Inspector states that all the evidence shows that the signals were correctly lowered and the points No. 20 interlocked with them, were also correctly set and looked. The derailment therefore occurred by the leading wheels of the engine mounting the switch and stock rail, particularly as the wheels of the coaches took the correct road. The speed at which the driver entered the yard must have been about thirtyfive miles an hour, where there should have been imposed a restriction of ten miles an hour, especially as extensive remodelling was being carried out. It was due to the driver travelling at excessive speed, when taking the turn-out at points No. 20 which were not truly level and had not been sufficiently long in the line to be firmly packed and bedded that the accident occurred. The Inspector accepts the driver's contention that the the signal was misleading but at the same time he knew the road and should have therefore exercised greater care and judgment, and reduced the speed to ten miles as required by the rules. (In this accident, three passengers were slightly injured and one passenger seriously injured. One ticket collector was slightly injured).

The next accident was to 93 goods train over Malapradha Bridge on the 5th November last on the M. and S.M. Railway.

The third which was a more serious accident occurred on the Aligarh Bareilly Branch of the East Indian Railway. It was a case of collision of a passenger train with a camel cart at level crossing as a result of which four of the occupants of cart were killed outright, eight were seriously injured, two of whom subsequently died in hospital.

Now the wrong-setting of facing points was responsible for an even greater disaster is seen in the fourth report. This was an accident to the 4 Up Madras Mail at Bhadrak on the 13th March, by a collision with a shunting engine attached to waggons.—A. P.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian League was held on 3rd. August 1927 under the presidentship of Sheth Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri.

After the minutes of the last general meeting were unanimously adopted, Mr. Maganlal Shah, Hon. Secretary of the League submitted the report and the audited account of the League for the year 1926. The report contained details of successful attempts made by the League in connection of Reducing Animal Sacrifice, Prohibition of slaughter, Educating public opinion in favour of vegetarianism, organising Juvenile League of Mercy in schools and Prize schemes, Trying to save cattle from the markets in many parts of Maharastra and such many sided activities. Financial chapter of the report showed that the League realised Rs. 13,482-2-10 by way of subscriptions and donations and added Rs. 2,501 towards reserve fund which amounted to Rs. 19,768/- Annual expenses incurred in carrying on the above activities amounted to Rs. 10,058-2-9 during the year.

The Chairman referred to the havoc caused by the floods and appealed to members to do their best to relieve Gujarat's distress after passing the audited report and appointment of a new managing committee.

PROSPECTIVE TUDENT STO U. S. A.

WARNING TO INDIANS.

The Secretary, American Academic Club, Bombay, sends the following:—

This Association has received a number of enquiries from prospective students to the U. S. A. asking for information about American Universities in general and about a pamphlet "Education in the U. S.A." in particular. It is regretted that no such pamphlet has been published by us but it is believed the Hindusthan Association of America may have done so.

It may be stated that there are at present practically no possibilities of an Indian student earning his way through an American University. It will be well if no prospective student remains under this illusion. Immigration laws have also become very strict of late and it would save an amount of trouble if the student after making the choice of the University that he expects to join gets in touch with the authorities there and obtains the admittance before departure.—A. P.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

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These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

functions to Provincial Universities or at least make them a subsidiary part of its activities by concentrating its energies and resources on teaching activities in Bombay town. In this Presidency each college is a self-sufficient unit. It would not be far wrong to say that each college believes itself to be a University and that the University of Bombay is a federation of twenty-seven wee little Universities. Naturally their standard is very low and if this is to be raised some of these tiny universities must combine, the two obvious combinations being that of the colleges in Bombay and that of the colleges in Poona. Unless this is done each college will continue to waste its resources in duplicating the work and equipment. Possibly some such combination is in the minds of the framers of the Bill, but there are no indications of it on paper, nor was any such suggestion made by the mover of the bill.

ENCOURAGING SEPARATISM.

The bill does something worse. It tries to encourage the separatist tendencies of the colleges by recognising the right of each individual college to send its principal as an ex-officio member. This group of twenty-seven, not responsible to any constituency, will aim at dividing the resources of the University for the benefit of individual colleges and will prove a serious obstacle in the way of the development of teaching activities in Bombay. Jealous of each other they will all prefer to remain dwarfs rather than allow the Bombay group to shoot ahead.

Besides this main defect in the Senate constitution, one finds therein lot of inequitable distribution of seats. The college professors, the school teachers and the registered graduates are the people most intimately concerned with the University work, and they must have a large number of seats on the Senate. But the bill gives only five to each of the first two and only twenty for the third, while it proposes to allow the Chancellor to nominate forty. If the Chancellor would nominate his men from among the above three groups, is it not a better plan to allot more seats to these constituencies? And if he would nominate from outside these groups is it not unfair to dominate the work of the Senate by the presence of men only indirectly concerned with higher education? The Select Committee will be well advised to considerably reduce the number of seats given to the college principals and those reserved for the nominees of the Chancellor, and increase those allowed to college professors, school-teachers and registered graduates. The Shikshavichar Mandal has proposed only 15 per nominated members and grouped the principals with the professors into a constituency with this reservation that of the professors elected, about 40 per cent. shall be the principals. The suggestion is worth consideration. I have nothing to say about the representation allowed to the public bodies; they are quite welcome to send in their representatives if they are really going to interest themselves in the University work. I am afraid however our municipalities and local boards do not want that privilege. Again there appears no reason why the legislative council should send five representatives to the Senate, especially when the privilege is not reciprocal and the University Senate is not allowed to send a single representativ to the Council.

UNDERLYING MOTIVE.

One rather suspects that the chief aim in the framing of the constitution of the new Senate has been to allow seats to actual or potential benefactors rather than to those who have an academic interest in University work. Thus there are no representatives, from literary and educational bodies, like the Royal Asiatic Society, The Cama Research Institute, the Bhandarkar Institute, the Bharat-Itihas Samshodhak Mandal and others. It is not clear how the University is going to build up its departments of post-graduate studies without active co-operation of these bodies.

Again the big constituency of registered graduates needs to be subdivided into smaller units, on a Provincial basis, the large number of voters spread out all over the Presidency make the election very expensive and men with a bias for learning, who are proverbially poor will find it difficult to get in. The seats will then be practically reserved for rich advocates, prosperous physicians or lucky merchants. It is therefore suggested that the number assigned to registered graduates should be increased to 30 and five seats should be allowed to each of the six divisions, namely Sind, N. D., B. D. (excluding Bombay town), Bombay town, C.D. and S.D.

But even when all these modifications are introduced, the Senate is going to be a complex affair, a sort of debating society and the development of the teaching functions will be greatly retarded if entrusted solely to the care of this Senate. Some method has to be devised for carrying on this work uninterrupted by any vacillations in the opinion of this body. The Acadamic Council is intended to serve this purpose. It would be an interesting topic to investigate the conditions which would enable the Council to carry on its work quickly and efficiently and I would reserve this for another article.

(To Be Continued.)

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